PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,789—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
12th May	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DONGOLA	3550
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6625

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, "
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	23rd May 1906.
VILLE DE MADAGASCAR	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5324	9th June 1906.
‡ TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	5095	8th July "
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	5046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 14 May	11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 17 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid. 18 May	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
10th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 625, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 175, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure.
CHUSEN	4,636	15th May
SHAH AMEER	2,987	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S.Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.

Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2036	Ulrich	11th May.
* SOMALI	2655	Winiker	13th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agents.
24, Madras Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ... ... Rs. 12 0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post 6 0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do. ... 5 0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS. COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	710	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	—	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	7000	Apr 14	Apr 28	May 11	May 18
A	City of Calcutta	11000	" 24	May 7	" 16	" 21
A	City of Agra	4320	May 14	May 28	June 9	June 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 24	June 6	" 16	" 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C Co care of "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling,

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER.

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COI ONNELLO, SON & CO.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THE I SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly affective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th May, 1906.

St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.
GERMAN COURSE

A FRESH COURSE will be STARTED in June, if sufficient applications are received. The Class will be held twice a week in the morning.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1906, at 2 P. M. to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905.
2. To pass a resolution in regard to the disposal of the profit made in the year 1905 as recommended by the Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મોતી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e. MOTEE JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1906.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th May 1906 to 12th June 1906, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

TWELVE HOURS BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR AFTER 5th OF MAY, 1906.

DAILY MAIL TRAINS.—In connection with the G. I. P. R. Vestibuled Mail Train from Bombay at 5-0 hours EXTRA CARRIAGES are provided on the S. M. R. Mail Train leaving POONA DAILY at 19-35 hours and arriving Wathar at 23-50 hours, where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so.

WATHAR SPECIAL.—A Light Special Passenger Train will RUN DAILY up to the 15th of June next (in connection with the G. I. P. Railway) Madras Mail from Bombay at 21-30 hours leaving Poona at 2-40 hours and arriving Wathar at 6-45 hours.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered for the number of Berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona.

REDUCED FARES.—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares, will be issued in through Booking by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Wathar or from Poona to Wathar. For particulars, see Special Notice.

ROAD MOTORS.—The MAHABLESHWAR SERVICE COMPANY provide Motor Cars leaving Wathar Station daily at 7 hours which may be expected to reach Mahableshwar at about 7-30 hours.

MOTOR CAR TICKETS.—Single Journey Fare for one seat, Rs. 7. Return Journey, Rs. 12.

Servants and Luggage follow by Motor Lorry which takes about 6 hours on the journey.

Tickets can be obtained from the Agents Messrs Frenchman and Co., at Wathar Station. For reserved accommodation and other particulars, application should be addressed to them at Mahableshwar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd May, 1906.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in
every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA
CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to
Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR
MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tongas between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Gen. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

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WANTED Capable and Experienced AGENTS to represent an old line level premium British Life Office. Liberal terms for really Smart Agents. Apply in first instance to C. M. care of this paper.

WANTED THIRD OFFICER, smart, experienced man required. Apply in the first instance through Messrs. SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, the Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served 20 twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Auction Sale of Cycle, Photographs and their accessories, &c., in the old shop of Messrs. Dastoor and Davur, at Kalbadevi Road, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the Grant's Buildings No. 1, first floor valuable teakwood and blackwood French-polished, household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, mirror, sideboard cabinets, drawing rooms suite of sofas, and chairs, lined tapestry, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, mirror almyrahs chest of drawers, single and double teakwood and iron bedsteads, glassware and crockeryware, Persian carpets, lamp's pictures, copper utensils, China and coir, mattings &c. the property of Mrs. M. Martyr.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, almyrahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, iron safes by Chubb's and Milner, blackwood strong made double bedstead.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Ross and Co., in good order.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram by Lawrence with bay Arab horse and harness.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 light dogcart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst, at 11 A. M, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Arbor Mansion," First Floor, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture such as sliding and dining table, chairs, large mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble and tables teapoys, cabinet plush lined drawing room suite of sofas and Chairs, Ditmar's table, standing and wall lamps, carpets, bedsteads mirror door almirahs drawing roo n large size partition screen, Botton's ice box electric call bell, China matting copper boiler, handsome hand painted engravings, rich glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, mahogany grand upright piano by Schiel mayor, etc., the property of H. GILL Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Messrs. Mongini Bros. in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a collection of old chinaware, consisting of large and small round and square jars, vases, figures, cups and saucers wall plates dishes, Japanese flower vases, kettles wall screens, plated ware and glassware, marble-topped tables and teapoys, mirror almyrah, hanging press chest of drawers, brass bedstead electric fans, folding harmonium clocks, telescopic dining table, sliding and hanging lamps, books large carpets, show cases, &c.

The property is on view,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Hindu Gully and next door to E. S. Mathew's shop in Bajndi Bazar Road by order of Bai Vazirbai widow of Husonally Alladin, the stock in-trade of Messrs. A. M. Baj & Sons, consisting of best quality riding and driving whips gent's race and polo English saddles, bridles, plated and brass mounted sets of English harness carriage, lamps, nickel plated carriage and riding bits, carriage rubber tyres, American leather clothes, for lining English steel and wood carriage Wheels boot and knee caps, plated and brass harness furniture rubber mats carriage springs, axles and bolts polo chains, oak poles, &c.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 17th and FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Daly house opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co's. Church Gate Street, by order of the concerned Stock-in-trade of a deceased merchant, consisting of very old Chinese, Persian English, and Indian curiosities such as large and flower vases flower pots, jars, cups and saucers, tabls and wall ornaments, plates flower tables, armours, shields, bronze vases gold and silver filigree rings, sat with turquoises, diamonds and rubies, gold lockets gold, silver and copper Persian coins, carved chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, mats show cases, Persian carpets, rose water bottles old pictures, English iron safes &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PALGHAR HAY.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 5 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of Mr. Burjorjee Dhanjeebhoy Contractor and on account and risk of Pandit Bhatraj Mahalsing & Bhowanprasad Matadin & Hariprasad Matadin—

About 3 lakhs Bundle Boss hay (grass) and 150 bales pressed hay (grass).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. "Amsterdam."

J. D. W. D. J.—10 cases cheese.

Ex. s. s. "Calelonia.

2188 E W—1 cases sea hooks and sail needles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong hand victoria, in very good order.

1 bay pony quiet in harness.

1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong second-hand bicycle wheels, London, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred C spring victoria with fixed coach box, nearly new, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred shigram, in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 13th May, 1906. Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tram Terminus, Mazagon, (next door to the Post Office and opposite the Medical Pharmacy), the very valuable Artistic design, season wood furniture, by Wimbridge Robert and Breslauer, rich Chesterfield sofas and chairs made to order, dining drawing and bedroom furniture specially made, in Breslauer's factory under the owner's Supervision, rich single and double door mirror Almyras, Cabinets, sideboard, one new ebonized Cottage Piano with new Pianola and 12 Rolls etc. one large Mahogony Slate Billiard table with balls, ques complete, 1 large original Edison's Home Phonograph with English and hindoostani 12½ rollers rich glass and crockaryware, best platedware by Rodiani Heritage, Elkington and Walker and Hall, very elegant standard hall lamp, marble and parian figures, one new sewing machine, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top teapoys and tables, wall and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, mirrors and pictures, rich oil paintings and pictures, one brass (40) days key time-piece in glass dome, bronze figures and rich ornaments, chest of drawers and cupboards, writing table, rich crockeryware, old China ware, Artistic design, cabinet and brass mounted flowerpots ivory chessmen, one nearly new cross frame highest grade "Centaur bicycle complete with free wheel, &c. Baby perambulator, old bronze vases, Pasteur filter, treachers breakfast set and bohemian bowls, mother o pearl fruit and fish knives cases and carved, plated center pieces.

One large photographic screw, easel, corner cabinets, rich pictures nearly new Indian matting, wearing apparels books, &c. &c.

The property of A Girraj Esq (of Breslaur Co) proceeding to England.

P S :—The above furniture is of artistic design and nearly new The piano and pianola are brand new and specially ordered out by the owner.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1st Floor, Apollo Chambers, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron singer and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of G. E. Thomas, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 33, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SAILING BOARDS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 P.M. Standard Time, in the Prince's Dock, F. Shed, on account of the concerned, landed ex s. s. Trafalgar—

W 0274 O—13031 bundles damaged Ceiling boards.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 11th May, 1906.

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BANKS.

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CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 10,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Manager.

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BANKING HOURS,
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Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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KASUR
KOHAT
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SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

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SAHARANPORE

Sind.—

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HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

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LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 5 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £300,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world is buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 3 or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Re. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars.

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. a.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ... per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham ..... „	2 0
Cooked, in slices ..... „	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... „	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... „	1 0
Boneless in slices ..... per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... „	1 6
Cheshire, English ..... „	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality ..... „	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... „	0 14
American Cheshire ..... „	0 12
Double Gloster ..... „	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... „	0 12
Imperial in Jars..... per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins .. .. pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle.....	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle.....	8 8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each.....	3 8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box.....	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3 8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 5-8	=	unchanged
2 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	„
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	=	„
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	=	+ 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31	=	+ 1-8
3 months hence	30 1-2	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	67	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25.19 1-2	=	+ 1 1-2
Berlin „	20.52	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4 85 3 8	=	+ 5-8
DISCOUNT—			
Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do =	— 1-8
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do =	— 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do =	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	do =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-8	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for various places.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,0 00

Rs. 16 29 were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. 11 10 do	Bombay	
Rs. 5 0 do	Madras	
Rs. 33 00	at 1s 4d 1-32	

Minimum rate received 17 per cent, average rate 16 03

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5 00	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. Nil	do	Bombay
Rs. 5 00	do	Madras
Rs. 7 00	at 1s. 4d 1-16.	

Minimum rate received 17 per cent, average rate 16 05

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 45,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs. 60,000 at 1s 4d. 1-16

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10-3 May sellers quiet

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 3 1-2 value

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 20 May-June value steady.

RAPESEED—steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 7-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	30-3
„ Mutton	32-9

Tone of Auction dull „

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6 11—01. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 21,000 Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5 93	5 94	5 94
+2	+2	+2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 91	5 81	5 74
+2	+2	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5 72	5 72	5 73
+3	+3	+4

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000
Do. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	14,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 95+15
Futures, month of July	11 18+07 a
Do. do Dec	10 77+07

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-8 + 1-16
Futures month of July	11 46+09
Do. do. Aug	11 18+07 d
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 9th May 1906 :—

Cotton	6,758 bales.
Wheat	23,473 cwts.
Linseed	11,510 do
Rapeseed and Mustard	9,239 do
Cingellyseed	2,189 do
Poppyseed	11,394 do
Groundnut	194 do
Castorseed	7,713 do
Rice	40,607 do
Myrabollams	6,627 do
Cottonseed	7,230 do
Mowrah	5 do
Gram	2,617 do
Joowar	6,342 do
Maize	Nil

BOMBAY, MAY 10.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d to 1-32.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 9-32d to 1-4.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 7-16d to 13-32.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	154
Shanghai 30 do.		...	214
Japan 30 do.		...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	95-7
1st Settlement, 31st May	95-8

Money market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 26th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	8 0 0
Forward Sept	8 9 0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 0 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 3 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8 2 0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	37 0 0

WHEAT—Ton steady.

White Delhi Ready	4 11 0
Karachi June-July, ...	4 10 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	2,000 „

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·97	5·98	5·98
+4	+3	+4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·94	5·84	5.77
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·75	5·75	5·76
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—There is a slightly better enquiry for spot lots at Colaba to-day, but the actual transactions reported are on small lines. The market closes steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fty. terms)	195	185	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Fty. terms)	201	191	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	205	190	...	do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 211	205	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	211	204	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	212 205	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	209	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	212	206	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	221	215	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	207 202	do.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	...	...	216 210	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	209 202	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	202 25th May.
Westerns	...	...	...	240 do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 9

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet

Surats ..... steady

Good Bhowunggor ..... dull

The Manchester Market has been ..... steady

2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	31

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for various places.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	9	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	24	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	6	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	33	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	13	12	28
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	118	99	248
Total plague deaths to date ...	131,439	238,765	
Same date last year	116	113	193

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death
5	3

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
5	3

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—May 5, at Mian Mir, the wife of H Curtis, Officiating Sub-Conductor, S and T Corps, of a daughter.

POTHAN—May 6, at Coonoor (Nilgiris), the wife of S. Pothan, of a daughter.

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"

(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 0-12m., 1-43a. Low water, 6-49m., 7-37a.

P. and O. s. s. Macedonia, with English Mails of 27th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

A CHILD'S PITIFUL DEATH.—Ebrahim Noormahomed, a child, two years of age, and living with his parents on the third storey of a house, at Kazi Mohalla, while playing on the verandah, fell on to the street, a distance of about thirty feet and died instantaneously.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—At the morgue yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu lad named Bala Tatia, aged eight years, whose body was recovered by the police from a well near the Works of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Byculla. It appeared that the deceased's uncle was employed in the above named Works and his nephew used to play near the well that has the remains of about one and a half feet parapet wall broken in parts. He was missing from home on Wednesday and a search in the well revealed his body. A verdict of being drowned by falling accidentally into the well was returned.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownager correspondent writing on May 8 says :—It has been very hot for some days, the temperature being 109°. On Tuesday a perfect hurricane and sand storm blew, lasting for a couple of hours. The Maharaja of Bhownager has given sanction for Rs. 19,000 to deepen "Moti Talao." The steamer Florican belonging to Messrs. Corry Brothers arrived here direct from Calcutta and was taken into basin when some of the railway and state officers were present. This is the first vessel of the kind which has come right up to the basin since the port was opened and I hear the Maharaja intends giving a reward of Rs. 1,000 to the captain. It has on board a cargo of coal of 5 thousand tons. It is 375 feet long, 50 broad, 30 deep. When the tide was ebbing the current was so swift and strong that it broke one chain and rope and the steamer began to drift, but at once with a great alacrity the captain dropped anchors again.

A CASE OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Ramal Baldasan charged Rampiyan Kaikaprasad with theft, under section 379 I. P. C., of currency notes and sovereigns collectively valued at about Rs. 712. It appeared that the complainant who is a "mucoadum" in a Parsee firm slept on Wednesday night outside his hut at Tank Bunder, with a bundle containing the money which belonged to his master, in one of his vest pockets. The accused came there and called out his name. Seeing the complainant fast asleep he felt his vest pockets and finding a bundle there he tore open the pocket and made off with his booty. He then went to a "Marwari" to cash two notes of Rs. 10 each, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He was searched and the whole amount of money was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

MR. A. K. LESLIE presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Connaught Mills Company held yesterday at its registered office, No. 1, Forbes Street, to confirm the following resolution passed as a special resolution at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 17th day of April 1903 :—"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following :—" The following articles shall be inserted after articles (7), namely, (7a) :—"The Company may from time to time by special resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unavailable by assets, or reducing or cancelling the liability on the shares, or cancelling unissued shares or otherwise as may seem expedient." The resolution was duly confirmed; and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Druggists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

UNHEALTHY NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, accompanied with a report from the Executive Health Officer, as to the probable cause or causes of the reported unhealthiness of the houses in the neighbourhood of Malabar Hill Reservoir and the steps proposed to be taken in consequence.

The Executive Health Officer's report stated : —"The following is the cause of this persistence of Malaria in the neighbourhood :— (1) The presence of the Reservoir and filtering tanks, (2.) the leaking of the Reservoir and receiving tanks. (3.) the water from the washing of the sand from the filters, (4) the collection of pools alongside the open channel. (5.) the presence of the Dhobis in the ravine, (6) the collection of water in the compounds of the bungalows; and (7.) the extensive growth of grass and shrubs. Although search has been made for the anopheles larvae in the Reservoir tank and Filter they have not been found and it is asserted that they do not exist. I, however am of opinion that in the dark covered places inaccessible to the searcher, the mosquito may gain access and breed, and nothing but mosquito-proof netting can keep them out. The leakage of the Reservoir tank and filters on to the side of the ravine south as well as north is considerable and water accumulates on the Chowpatty side as well as on the filter bed side. There is a thick growth of jungle on the Chawpatty side which hides water-pools and favours the breeding of mosquitoes. Much of the growth should be cut down and kept down. To prevent leakage there is nothing for it but to render the Reservoir tank and Receiving Well in cement which will not only save a large amount of water but remedy to a large extent the nuisance now existing. The open channel should be covered and continued higher up; all the places where water cozes out should be drained and filled in so that a proper fall should be given. The washing-place used by the dhobis should be abolished. The occupiers of neighbouring houses have all had a leaflet giving instructions as to how prevent the breeding of mosquito; much depends on the supervision of the compound by the occupiers. The Health Department arrange for frequent visits to see that no accumulation of water exists and the ravine is regularly visited and kerosine oil put into the pools of water and the open channel kept clear. The remedy therefore is an Engineering one and the Executive Engineer will no doubt be in a position to suggest what are the best means of reducing or preventing all the flow of water from the Reservoir on both sides of the Hill. Until this is done, mosquitoes will breed here. But I would strongly urge that no half measure will be of any avail. As a preliminary step until the Reservoir can be made water-tight all places where the collection of water exists should be filled in, and well rammed and the open drain repaired."

Lieutenant Colonel Collie proposed that the report be forwarded to the Bhandarwada Committee for an early report. He said that in Egypt and in the West Coast of Africa, where malaria formerly prevailed, it had been remedied to a great extent by the introduction of the tabular drainage system. He was sure that if the same was done in Bombay, it would be found very advantageous to the public health. He did not think that the report of the Health Officer was in any way of a guiding character. To delay taking any measures in order to get rid of malaria from the locality would tantamount to criminal negligence on the part of the authorities. He was strongly in favour of the tabular drainage system.

The proposition, having been been duly seconded, was carried.

REGISTRATION OF HAND-CARTS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting that it was desirable to have control over the traffic carried on with hand-carts and for this purpose the carts should be registered and licensed. He also suggested the embodiment of certain provisions in the Municipal Act with a view to the establishment of an effectual system of registration and licensing of hand-carts.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur Darashaw B. Chichgar, seconded by the Hon. Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, it was resolved to refer the matter to a Committee for report.

THE CHUCKLA FIRE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie moved that the letter of the Commissioner regarding the recent Chuckla Street fire be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and report to a Committee composed of the following gentlemen. The President the Hon. Sir P. M Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Khan Bahadur M.C. Murzban, Mr. Kent, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, and Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, stating that his Excellency the Governor in Council regretted that he was unable to see any advantage in enlarging the Committee for the investigation of the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education into the city.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be recorded; that the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta be nominated to represent the Corporation on the Committee and the Government be informed of the nomination; and that the Corporation regretted that the Government had not seen their way to allow the Corporation to nominate a second member.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition and it was agreed to.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the proposal of Government that recurring charges for the maintenance of the proposed Public Museum to be styled the Prince of Wales' Museum for Western India over and above the grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum promised by Government should be shared between Government and the Corporation. The Committee stated that in Calcutta and Madras the Museums were not only built and equipped at Government expense, but that the entire cost of their upkeep was also borne by Government and, so far as the Committee could see, there was absolutely nothing to differentiate the case of this City in respect of the maintenance of its Museum from that of Calcutta and Madras.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta it was resolved to approve and adopt the report, and to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner with a request that the Government be informed in terms of the report.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola proposed that the President be requested to move Government to legislate for the abolition of the disqualification of women for election or appointment and for being a Councillor under Section 16 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act. Mr. Jaffer said that ladies were qualified to sit on the Supreme Legislative Council, Local Legislative Councils, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and the University Senate, but not on the Municipal Corporation. In the Municipal Act of 1872 there was no such disqualification, but the Act of 1888 disqualified ladies from being members of the Corporation. Strange to say this disqualification did not exist in the Act regulating the mofussil Municipalities. He failed to understand what was it that rendered the ladies of Bombay unfit to be Councillors of the Bombay Municipality. It was feared that ladies would talk too much, but their experience of the lady delegates of the Indian National Congress and the lady Fellows of the Bombay University was that they talked too little.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the debate on this question was adjourned till the June meeting.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Vice Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C.S.I. :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud to be Second Grade Political Agent; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies to be Third-Grade Political Agent; Major H. F. Jacob to be Fourth Grade Political Agent; Captain F. DeB. Hancock to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent; Captain H. W. Berthon to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind vice Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division, under Section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to exercise Jurisdiction in the Ahmednagar Court of Session during the present annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Panch Mahals, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

In supersession of the appointment of Mr. P. E. Percival, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. Percival to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, pending further orders.

Mr. S.F. Ellis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. McCulloch, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Bijapur and Magistrate of the First Class in that district is invested with the additional power.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. Sladen, B. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., is allowed such privilege leave as was due to him on 15th March in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to 11 months.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Sukkar, pending further orders.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal, pending further orders.

During the absence of Commander H. S. Black, R. I. M., on leave :—Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., to act as President and Examiner in Seamanship, in addition to his duties as Examiner in Navigation.

Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Commander H. S. Black, R. I. M.

Lieutenant H. Tronson, R. N. R., Assistant Port Officer, Karachi, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, during the absence of Commander Aves, R. I. M., on privilege leave with effect from the 30th April.

Major Robert William Layard Dunlop, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted leave of absence out of India from the 26th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. F. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.) O.M., I.M.S., is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on 8th June, or subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Captain C. S. Anderson, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, 8 months' leave on private affairs from 11th May to 10th January to England.

Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., to act as Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. F. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.), C.M., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Lieutenant N. E. Reily, 110th Maharatta Light Infantry, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 27th April.

Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I.C.S., to be First Assistant, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., transferred, and to be seconded.

Mr. C.R. Roper, I. C. S., to be First Assistant vice Mr. Vaughan, seconded.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Roper, promoted.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY EOYS.

THIS game played yesterday afternoon attracted a large crowd of spectators. When the teams lined up it was seen that there was a great disparity in the sizes of the two teams, the Gymkhana towering above their opponents. Although the game was distinctly one-sided the Boys played up pluckily at times against their weightier opponents, but for the most part the play consisted in a bombardment of the Bombay Boys' Goal varied by an occasional rush by the Boys which was easily repulsed by the Gymkhana backs. The Referees were Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge and Mr. P. R. Cadell.

At the bully-off the Boys attacked, but the Gymkhana soon assumed the ascendancy and by a combined effort took the ball down the field and Fenton scored. The Boys then put in some spirited play, but were speedily pressed back to their own line and had to concede a corner. The Gymkhana then put on their second goal Carrol being, this time, the man. After the bully the Gymkhana still kept the ball in the Bombay Boys' quarters, but no further score resulted for some time. Then the Boys got away, but a good hit by Busch drove them back. The Boys again took up the attack, but hit behind. The Gymkhana now transferred and attacked strongly, but their hitting was too hard and the ball was frequently hit behind. After further play on the Bombay Boys' line Jones scored the Gymkhana's third goal.

After the bully the play was even for a while, but a good run by the outside right took the ball down to the Bombay Boys' line and Fenton scored another goal. Again the Gymkhana pressed and got a corner, but with no result and half time was called with the score Gymkhana four goals to Bombay Boys' nil.

On the resumption the Gymkhana attacked and soon scored a fifth goal by their inside left Fenton. After this the Gymkhana still kept up the pressure, but the Boys put in some plucky play and got away from their line. The Gymkhana however once more resumed their attack and Fenton put on their sixth goal after good passing between Palmer, Carroll and himself. The Gymkhana still kept up the attack but the Boys' Goal made a good save. Palmer now made a good run but the Goal again saved the shot. However Palmer secured again and scored the seventh goal from a good pass by Johnston-Smith. Then once again the Gymkhana scored by Fenton from a pass by Palmer. The Boys now played up with some vigour, but could not get beyond the Gymkhana Backs. The game therefore ended in a hollow win for the Gymkhana. The Bombay Boys who we hear are a new team did not do badly considering their inexperience, but were badly handicapped by their lack of weight and combination. It is a pity that the Gymkhana had not a stronger team to play against, as a better fight would no doubt have been witnessed. As it was the forwards, especially the centre and right wings, appeared to have a good understanding. The half line was rather slow, but the backs seemed quite safe and hit well.

The following were the teams : Bombay Gymkhana :—Goal, Shipp ; Backs, Baker and Busch, Halves, Savage, Nigel Jones and Hogg : Forwards J. Smith, Palmer, Carroll, Fenton, and M. K. Jones.

Bombay Boys :—Goal, Hudson, Halves, David, Christopher and Cohen : Forwards, Gendell, Edington, A. Christopher, H. Wilson and G. Wilson.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

For the guidance of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, their services are assigned as follows until further notice :—

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

INDIA'S TEACHERS TAUGHT.

MR. SHAPOORJEE B. BROACHA, Chairman of the Bombay Native Share and Stock-brokers Association, will bring down upon himself the maledictions of many of his countrymen, prominent among whom will be the invertebrate Bengali, for whom Mr. Broacha expresses such supreme contempt. Enthusiastic Congress-man will join in resenting the remarks. Yet they will err in doing so. Mr. Broacha preaches the gospel of "Self Help" to the natives of this country more lucidly and more practically than any of their so-called leaders, either on this side of India or the more turbulent East, and if they are wise they will tune their lyres in harmony with his, and will accept his precepts as indicating the lines upon which their efforts for the elevation of the people would most efficaciously be conducted. The cry that India is poor he will not tolerate. If the Indians are poor they are poor in the sense the Red Indians were poor when the white men took possession of their country. If the Indians are poor they are poor in the sense the Zulus and other races of South Africa were poor with gold clanking under their heels, with King Solomon's mines spread out to view in all their variety and their land flowing with milk and honey. India is the richest country in the world, capable of yielding all the crops and all the textile fibres of the world, special products of her own, and as great mineral wealth as other country. So, if India is rich and the Indians poor, it is because they are just being roused from a deep encrusted lethargy of more than a thousand years of anarchy, misrule, oppression and insecurity. They are just being lifted out of the rough ruts and being set on smooth roads. Under the present administration, the running from poverty to affluence is easy. Mr. Broacha does well to accentuate the fact, particularly at a time when agitators—ignorant or unprincipled—are endeavouring to teach the people that this is not so and that the ruling classes stand in the way of their advancement. He tells them emphatically that such is not the case, that the present form of government is undoubtedly the best for them, now and for some time to come, and though they may have a start on the road which leads to prosperity, the pace is not commensurate with the richness and variety of the country's resources.

Sir Henry Cotton recently declared that there is a growing spirit, in this country, of antagonism, not less to the commercial, than to the official representatives of British rule; that the great gulf, which separates Englishmen from Indians is widening, and the increased bitterness is now reflected by Indian as well as by English prejudice. He asserted that what we seek to do is to proclaim and establish British supremacy, and by means of British capital to exploit the country in the economic interests of the British nation, and that the encouragement of Indian aspirations falls not with the ken of British policy. It is satisfactory to have this contradicted and refuted, not by a British Administrator, but by the Chairman of a powerful and influential Native Commercial Association, whose members enthusiastically approved and endorsed his utterances. The change in the relations of rulers and ruled, if any serious change there be, Mr. Broacha attributed not to us, but to the Indians themselves, to the "windbags of words, heroics, theatricals and bloodless riots." In that gentleman's own words, "the people of this Presidency, the Hindus, the Mussulmans and the Parsis, always were considered level-headed men, and until within recent years, if they had grievances to redress or legislation to oppose, the representations were made to the Government in the language of moderation, of transparent honesty and good faith, supported by arguments that had not a tinge of casuistry; and if the replies were unfavourable, they were couched in a kindly and conciliatory tone, with a regret that they were unable to concede to our wishes, and our relations remained as friendly as before. The present generation seems to be cultivating the art of how to put the Government in antagonism with the people by inflation of language and arguments aimed to score a verbal victory." In the opinion of the Chairman of the Native Brokers' Association the greatest exponent of that art on this side India is the honourable Mr. Gokhale. He and those with him are to be held responsible for the growing aloofness between rulers and ruled. "Bombay stalwarts are now trailed behind the Babu trawlers; otherwise how could one account for the Bombay men joining in the apotheosis of that shoddy Mr. Bannerjee who writes himself down as a prophet, a saint and a martyr and who makes that blasphemous comparison between himself and Christ at the Court of Pontius Pilate?" It is a scathing denunciation of some of our fellow-subjects; but unfortunately it is not uncalled-for. They who are wise will accept the admonition and the assurance that braggadocio does not sit well on Bombay men. They will recognise the wisdom of his warning to give no reason for being suspected of disaffection and disloyalty. Beyond all possibility of denial or dispute Mr. Broacha demonstrated that of all conquering races, who have swayed the destinies of the subject peoples, the English and the English alone are trying to govern in the interests of the governed, and no other race has, either in ancient or modern times, put so much conscience, so much justice, so much honesty or so much self-control in the Government of subject races. Mr. Broacha is not a man with interests to serve or ambitions to realise in public life, which he has severely eschewed. His testimony is purely voluntary and disinterested, and these attributes make it all the more acceptable and the more valuable.

But there were other counterfeits which he nailed to the counter. He picked the bubbles of "over-taxation" and the "relentless drain of the country's life-blood," which have "bent the back of India to the breaking-point." Not only the ignorant but the educated, if not the observant and studious, have come to believe in their reality, through persistent reiteration. Had an Englishman endeavoured to explode these fallacies he would have laboured in vain. It is satisfactory as well as gratifying to find that one of the country, one whose whole interests are bound up in it and its welfare, comes forward, and denounces them, proceeding further to show that the burdens of India are the lightest in the civilised world, and that the people who raise the loudest outcry against taxation are paying even a lighter proportion of it than is their due. The position has never been so clearly put before. The upper classes, the middle classes and lower classes pay six annas a head for the government of this country and that is all that is compulsory. Admitting that the heaviest item in Indian expenditure is Army Services Mr. Broacha was able to show that even in this we pay less than any other country and that we are taxed more lightly than we have any right to expect. Taking Gibbon's dictum that out of every hundred of the population one man should bear arms, he pointed out that our army should be three millions strong instead of a quarter of a million. He recalled lessons of history. Our leaders, he presumed had read them and "they ought to know that each and every and all invasions by which India was devastated in all ages, were from those north-west frontiers. Hundreds of bands of marauders and dozens of conquering armies have passed through those frontiers to the rich plains of India, leaving desolation and ruin in their track, plundering the accumulated public and private wealth of generations, driving back the stream of civilization, prosperity and industry for many generations. And yet our leaders advise us not to insure against those risks at the cost of one and a half annas per head for five years." It was thus that Mr. Broacha refuted the pernicious teaching of agitators, and gave to thinking people of this country facts and figures which will help them to an intelligent appreciation of the position in which they and their country stand. To use Burke's words the people of this country are "a people for ages civilised and cultivated by all the arts of polished life, whilst we were yet in the woods." It may be they look back upon their past with a just sense of pride and that under the influence of English education they are stimulated with new aspirations and legitimate ambitions. If they would attain to those aspirations and realise those ambitions they must follow the precepts inculcated by the Shunkerseths, the Telangs and Ranades and Broachas of India, rather than by the Gokhales and Bannerjees.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN. On the face of it would seem that Count Witte's eagerness to push through the Russian Loan and his acceptance of such heavy terms, was intended to place the country in a position to treat the Duma as an impotent assembly with little more real substance that the Zemstvo Congress of last year. We cannot believe that the urgency of the loan forbade waiting for a few more weeks, the obvious deduction being that Count Witte was afraid of the voice of the Duma on the point, anxious to escape the fire of questions which a request for the assent of that body would entail, and was ready to submit to the extortion of the Paris bankers in consequence. Had that body of financiers been wise enough to wait for the few weeks with the Duma as an indispensable condition of any financial treaty, the new representatives of the people would have been able to impose a Liberal Ministry on the Tsar, and France would have had the honour of having assisted in the first steps of reorganisation and a reformed Russia. As it is, for a few months there will be enough to satisfy pressing creditors, to pay its police and Cossacks, and Europe has armed the reactionaries by supplying funds to enable the old methods of suppression to be carried on. England has been astonished by its latest Parliament, but Russia is likely to be far more so, for nothing could prevent the return of a huge Progressive majority, despite the extraordinary performance of imprisoning candidates holding Liberal views. It is possible at length to hope that a people which has shown such genuine political capacity will know how to turn its first victory to account; but it will be difficult for the Duma to vindicate its rights against the elaborate restrictions drawn up by Count Witte and M. Durnovo. It is a mere consultative assembly and it is subject to the veto of an Upper House, in which the members nominated by the Tsar and the Holy Synod have an absolute majority. Its members are liable to arrest; its proceedings may be held with closed doors, and its control of finance has just been rendered nugatory by a decree which authorizes a little committee of Ministers to conclude what loans they please without even submitting them to its criticism. But a party which has shown so much courage and competence will certainly lose no opportunity of fighting for the control of finance. And here is the most probable reason of Count Witte's resignation. If the people's representatives are defeated politically then Russia has by no means seen her last loan. The State debt now stands at 920 millions sterling and the interest on it at 40 millions. Expenditure, not counting war charges, has doubled in twelve years and is increasing, and, even according to the Budget, this year's deficit is 60 millions. It is probably more and nothing but drastic measures can save the country from falling into as bad a state as ever. When only four and a half out of two hundred and sixty-five millions are devoted to education in the most illiterate country in Europe there would seem to be something radically wrong and, though it seems like shirking responsibilities, Count Witte has probably done his country no harm by his resignation. He has made a strong fight, but it has been along wrong lines and his latest action can only be taken as a full admission of defeat.

HORSES IN BURMA. THERE appears to be a great scope for horse breeding in Burma. Probably in no part of the world are there so many difficulties in the way of the horse-breeder as in Burmah. Says a Rangoon contemporary: "Quite recently there were over 500 good mares in one of the sub-States of the Shan States, but there was not a single moderately good stallion in the entire country." The history of horse-breeding in Burma has its lessons for everybody interested in a practical way, in the "friend of man." For about ten years after the termination of the second Burmese war no difficulty was apparently experienced in procuring suitable remounts, but the fact then became marked that the type of Shan pony brought down was deteriorating. In the arly seventies Government decided to encourage cross-breeding, and in 1875 two Arab stallions from India were sent, one to Allanmyo, and the other to Prome. In the same year the King of Burma was presented by the Government of India with two Arab stallions. In Prome the results were not satisfactory, and from Allanmyo the reports, though better, were not encouraging. Still, from time to time efforts were made to improve the Shan horses, but owing to climatic conditions and lack of fodder the breed continued to be poor, the mares having a tendency to throw weedy foals in the hot plains, the stallions being largely deformed. In 1894, Colonel Hallen, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, reported that though the number of ponies in Upper Burma had greatly increased since the annexation, the prices had also risen from Rs. 80—Rs. 100 to Rs. 130—Rs. 300. The Shans usually brought down geldings for sale, but owing to the demand being in excess of the supply and the scarcity of four-year-olds in the States, mares hitherto kept for breeding purposes were brought to the plains for sale. Thus another difficulty was found in the attempt to improve the Burma horse. Now the Government is said to have a scheme on hand for the establishment of a stud, where fodder is plentiful and the atmospheric conditions auspicious, and to invite owners to send their mares. The mares might also be allowed to foal in the farm, Government having the option of purchasing likely colts. Other schemes are in the wind, but the improvement of horses in Burma seems to be a desperately up-hill task.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Suez at 3 a.m. on May 10.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on May 10.

THE establishment of permanent wireless telegraph stations at Fraserganj and Akyab is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN J. G. DENNISTOUN, R.H.A., has been appointed Extra A.-D.-C. on H. E. Sir A. Lawley's Personal Staff, with effect from the 1st instant.

MR. FRED GAINSFORD, Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation, has been granted leave for three months and twenty-four days. His successor has not yet been appointed.

SIR JOHN FORREST, TREASURER OF THE COMMONwealth Government, and Lady Forrest are returning to Australia by the P. and O. s.s. Moldavia, which arrived at Colombo on Saturday last from London.

WE regret to hear of the death in Kashmir on the 1st instant of Major P. E. Henderson, late Indian Staff Corps. Major Henderson had been ill for several months, but his death was quite sudden and unexpected. He had arrived in Kashmir from Austria only about ten days before his death. He served in the Jowaki Afridi expedition in 1877-8, in the Afghan War of 1878-9, and in the expedition against the Naga Hill tribes in the following year. Major Henderson was a talented and versatile writer, and for many years was a regular contributor to the "Pioneer." In fact a series of articles from his pen, under the heading To Pastures New, has been appearing in its columns for some months past, and is not yet completed. Salim, as our readers know, had a style that was both vigorous and individual; he had developed his natural talent for observation to a quite unusual extent, and his freshness of outlook gave charm and distinction even to the discussion of time-worn themes.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 8, was 1,966, giving a death-rate of 129·46 per annum per thousand as against 92·47 the corresponding period of last year, and 72·43 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 134 died from fevers; 882, plague; 16, small-pox; 51, measles; 25, cholera; 2, leprosy; 100, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 324, affections of the respiratory organs; 63, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 34, still-born; 149, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 85; Brahmin, 73; Lingact, 11; Bhattia, 17; Hindu of other caste, 1,027; Hindu low caste, 274; Musalman, 341; Parsee, 44; Jew 13, Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 6; European, 3; Buddhist 1; The total number of births was 397 as against 306 the corresponding period of last year, and 280 the average over the past five years.

IT will have been noticed that for weeks past the telegraphic service between India and Burma has been frequently interrupted, the block having been so serious that the "deferred" traffic has been delayed for days together. There are two routes, says the Pioneer, one through Chittagong and the other through Manipur, but in each instance the wires have to pass through heavy forest or dense jungle in several sections, and the maintenance of the lines is a matter of extreme difficulty. A storm is sufficient to cause numerous breaks in spite of all precautions; and, this spring, storms have been of abnormal frequency in Assam and further to the South. Rangoon, with its rapidly expanding trade, has to be in constant touch by telegraph with India; but all the principal messages, whether to or from Bombay, Madras or inland towns, must pass through Calcutta—there is no alternative route. Since the reduction in the tariff the growth of the telegraph traffic with Burma has been continuous, and this will certainly continue. It would seem, therefore, that some measures must be taken to ensure against delays, for otherwise trade must suffer, and the general public to put to inconvenience. More land-lines will not meet the difficulty, for they can only be laid through the existing forest tracts, swept so often by storms from the Bay. Probably the best plan would be boldly to lay a cable from Madras to Rangoon, the capital outlay being faced as unavoidable. The whole of the Bombay and Southern India messages would seek this route along which also all Burma's foreign traffic would naturally be sent. The pressure on Calcutta would be relieved, and interruptions on the land-lines would no longer paralyse the service. The interests of Burma are commanding the most sympathetic attention of the Government of India at the present time and the question of improved telegraphic communication seems almost as important as that of Indo-Burman railway projects.

BASSEIN AND THE PORTUGUESE.

The issue of this magazine which was dated April 29th 1905 contained some very interesting notes on the antiquities of Bassein Fort. The writer of them expounded the mysteries of Da Cunha's history and photographs of Bassein, and also gave an accurate description of the buildings in the Fort which have not yet failed into nothingness. Armed with these notes, any visitor to Bassein can, without much difficulty, discover and identify the few remaining objects of interest in this once famous city.

But pleasing as it is to be able to call each of these buildings by the name given it at its christening, and to know which of the churches belonged to the Jesuits, which to the Franciscans and so forth, one's interest in Bassein lies deeper than in names. It lies deeper too than in admiration of the picturesque appearance of the crumbling masses of stone mortar, now—

"by the caper over-topped, by the gourd, overscored."

It lies rather in persons. The ruins of Bassein are the tombstones of a fallen dynasty. They are a grim testimony to the everlasting truth, that a kingdom founded on wrong cannot abide,

Who maketh injury reasonless and vain
With force engendered by his power of place
Nought conquereth. The sole true conqueror he
Who strives to render Justice fair and free.

Thus sang Camoens, the Homer of the Portuguese to his countrymen. The ruins of Bassein stand witness to the truth of his words.

As a supplement to the notes above referred to, which, I may add, I only came upon a month or two ago,—I offer the following notes, gathered from several, somewhat dry-as-dust books, of the period. I'm afraid that nothing short of a study of the many Portuguese books on the subject of their Eastern Empire, would give one a clear idea of what went on in Bassein between 1530 and 1742. These books are sealed to me. Those in English don't number more than half a dozen, and that half dozen give scanty information.

The Portuguese made their first attack upon Bassein (then Baceim) in 1528, when Heytor (doctor) da Silveira with 22 vessels captured and burnt the city. Four years later it had so far recovered from this attack to be a menace to the Portuguese ascendancy in Diu, as it was "strongly fortified and garrisoned with about 12,000 men." But these, with their 400 pieces of cannon could not withstand the attack of Nuno da Cunha and his 3,000 men. The city was captured and formally ceded to the Portuguese by the King of Cambay (Guzrat) in 1533. The building of the fortress commenced in 1535; it successfully withstood the onslaught of the treacherous King of Cambay in 1540, and by 1548 it had become the residence of the Captain General of the North, Garcia de Sa, who was in the same year transferred from Bassein to Goa in the capacity of Governor of India.

Though subjected to many attacks, especially in 1570, when Chaul (Rewadinda) nearly "fell a prey to the Moors," Bassein grew and flourished in the undisputed possession of the Portuguese until captured by the Mahrattas in 1739. Travellers describe the city as surrounded by a mighty wall, with "a Gate for every wind," with 10 bastions, numerous guns and and mortars, and a fleet in the river to aid the defenders of the walls. Bassein was an important centre of trade. All ships from Guzrat had to call at Bassein for trading passes to the Red Sea ports; many of them for repairs too, for the people of Bassein were renowned for shipbuilding.

The population is said to have numbered as many 6,000. Of these the majority seem to have been in "holy orders." It is a fact that in Goa in 1620 there were two friars to every layman, and I expect Bassein kept up the average. Every ship that came to India from Portugal brought relays of these gentlemen, and—at all events while the Inquisition lasted—there was no dearth of local recruits. Moreover the Monks and Priests were wealthy when the Portugese Government was too hard up to be able to pay its soldiers. For this reason "many soldiers went to the religious houses for food and became monks" whilst others were "solicited" by the monks to join them. I like the indistinctness of the word 'solicited,' in connection with the methods of persuasion generally adopted by the followers of Ignatius Loyala!

"Within the walls" says Dr. Fryer, who visited the city in 1674, "are six Churches,* four convents, two colleges, one of the Jesuits, another of the Franciscans. The students are instructed in the Jesuits college where there is a library, with classes of Historians, Moralists, Expositors. It is a College of polite structure. In the portico is a copy of Angelo's representing the Resurrection. Above stairs, as well as below, are five square cloisters, as all their collegiate churches have, on the sides whereof are their cells. They have a spacious Refectory and a goodly Church (Cathedral). Three parts of the city are devoted to their use"

With its daily round of bell ringings, chantings, processions for Saints' festivals, for marriages, baptisms, and the rest, life in Bassein must have been anything but a bed of roses for a layman.

The arrogance and cupidity of the religious orders in India had reached such a pitch in 1635 that they became a serious embarrassment to the Portuguese Government. So much so, that instructions were sent from Portugal to prohibit the erection of any more convents and monasteries, and, finally, to expel the Jesuits from India.

And yet, though historians seem to attribute the downfall of the Portuguese power in the East, mainly to the cruelty, and cupidity, and viciousness of the religious orders, one cannot but admire the zeal of these men, who gave their labour and often their lives for an Idea. Nor can they have been altogether lacking in the aspirations which raise mankind above the level of the beasts which perish. One remembers that they produced a Francis Xavier and regarded him as a saint. One sees, now, scattered broadcast over the country, churches in, which they worshipped and prayed. Lofty structures which took years to build and which bore the names of Saints and Martyrs were not built for the glory of men.

They dreamt not of a perishable home
Who then could build!

One finds, too, that these monks and priests were invariably hospitable. I doubt if hospitality long resides with avarice and selfishness.

There were no hotels in Bassein, says a traveller, but strangers who visited the city were most hospitably treated by the monks. The Prior of the monastery of the Augustinians, says another, treated us all very courteously, like a true Portuguese. He sent us water to wash our feet as soon as we came in, which was very refreshing, "and put me in mind of Lot's Courtesy to the Angels."!

Other travellers fared less happily. Dellon, a Frenchman, was a victim of the Inquisition in Bassein jail in January 1674 "detained there by the Commissary of the Inquisition awaiting the arrival of other prisoners from Damaun, before despatch to Goa, fettered in irons." Dellon appears to have been a philosopher, for he found comfort in the fact that the gaol of Bassein was larger and cleaner than that of Damaun.

No artisans were allowed to live within the walls of Bassein. Besides the priests and monks, the population was made up of the fidalgos and their families, their servants, and the men at arms. Bassein was the city of the quality and fashion of Portugal, the Bath of Portugese India. To be reckoned a person of quality you only had to reside in Bassein. These fidalgos, writes Dr. Fryer, had stately dwellings, graced with covered balconies and large windows, two stories high, with panes of oyster shell, which is the usual glazing among them in India,—or else latticed. They show their greatness by the number of their umbrella servants and lacqueys.

What fine men were these fidalgos, the old nobility of Portugal! How their deeds stir one's blood, and breed a discontent with the milk and water lives we live nowadays! Trade may have its heroisms as well as war,—no doubt has—but what hero of the market would not change places with the hero of the battle?

* A latter day historian, Dr. Da Cunha, speaks of 13 churches, as well as a Cathedral, 5 convents and also a Misericordia. With due respect for the learned doctor's knowledge of the matter, I must decline to swallow all these buildings! As there were six or seven churches only in the 17th century, as stated by several travellers—and, according to Bishop Heber not more than 8, in 1825, while the ruins of six are clearly traceable now, what can have become of the others?

(Concluded on page 6.)

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

PRECAUTIONS ALONG THE SUEZ CANAL.

Growing Display of Force.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

A strong patrol of Egyptian Coast Guards with five guns has proceeded East of the Suez Canal.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg with two Cruisers has arrived in the Piræus. Other vessels of the second cruiser squadron are expected to-morrow.

DISSENT AMONG THE LABOURITES.

Mr. Keir Hardie Ignored and Protesting.

The sitting of the House of Commons last night, disclosed an open breach among the Labour groups and Mr. Keir Hardie protested against the appointment of two Liberal Labour members on the Committee of the Workmen's Housing Bill and declared the Labourites were entitled to representation on all Committees.

Mr. Fenwick repudiated the idea that Mr. Keir Hardie's Party should be the sole representatives of Labour.

Mr. Whitely, the Government whip, characterised Mr. Hardie's claim as preposterous.

The Government's appointments were then approved by 320 against 43.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CONGO.

Special Agreement Signed.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, MAY 10.

An agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State has been signed in London annulling the lease of the Lado enclave to the Congo Free State, but King Leopold will continue to occupy it during his reign. According to the terms of the agreement a Railway will be constructed from Lado to the Free State. The Belgians are to be allowed free navigation of the Upper Nile and free transit in the Egyptian Sudan.

LORD CURZON AS AUTHOR.

Pegasus Curbed.

Lord Curzon was the guest at a dinner given by the Incorporated Society of Authors last night. He mentioned in a speech he made that he wrote a book and sold it just before he became Viceroy, but it was withdrawn, because Lord Salisbury declared it was not proper for a Governor to write about the country he was about to rule.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Radical Changes.

An Edict issued at Peking appoints Tiehliang, Superintendent of Customs Affairs and Tongshao is appointed Vice Minister of Customs. All Chinese and foreigners employed in the Customs will be placed under their control.

It is thought that the Edict may radically affect the status of Sir Robert Hart.

A MAHARAJA AT THE VATICAN.

Presentation of a Signed Photograph.

LONDON, MAY 9.

His Holiness the Pope gave the Maharaja of Burdwan a private audience to-day.

LONDON, MAY 10.

His Holiness the Pope gave his photograph with his autograph to the Maharaja of Burdwan.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Recognition of Naval Services.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Officers and men of the Renown and Terrible have been presented with silver medallions to celebrate the Prince of Wales' tour in India.

JAPANESE SQUADRON AT MELBOURNE.

A Warm Welcome.

A Japanese training squadron has arrived at Melbourne. Extensive official preparations are being made for their reception.

CRICKET NEWS.

A Close Match.

The M. C. C. team has beaten Yorkshire by 40.

THE ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

TO GO INTO RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY, 5.

A "Times of Ceylon" telegram dated London, May 4, states:—The Anti-Tea Duty League has decided to close down for the present. The office will probably be transferred to the Indian Tea Association office in Fenchurch Street. The agitation can be revived, if necessary, before the next Budget.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

To be Discussed at the Hague Conference.

LONDON, MAY 10.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Vivian, the Labourite Member for Birkenhead, moved and the Government accepted a resolution demanding that drastic steps be taken for a reduction of armaments and the inclusion of the same in the programme of the Hague Conference.

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Sir E. Grey said there was never a time when it was less necessary to insist on our naval supremacy. He dwelt on the growing feeling of the peoples of Europe against the burden of armaments and said that no more profitable subject could be discussed at the Hague Conference, but what Great Britain could accomplish must depend upon the response of other Governments.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

RACE TO RUN ON 30TH INST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

According to a special cablegram to the "Indian Field" the following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

2 to 1 against Lally.
5 to 1 Flair.
10 to 1 Picton Malus and Nulli Secundus.
12 to 1 Gorgos and Dame Agneta (Colt.)
20 to 1 The White Knight and Ramrod.
33 to 1 Trentbeck and Sarcolle.

This year the race will be run on the 30th instant.

DR. NIELD COOK'S APPOINTMENT.

SERVICES TEMPORARILY CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

A lengthy discussion took place at the special meeting of Calcutta Corporation, held yesterday, to reconsider the question of determining the engagement of Dr. Nield Cook, Health Officer. After a heated debate lasting nearly three hours it was decided with a single dissentient that the services of Dr. Cook be extended to the 31st of October 1907 on his present emoluments on the distinct understanding that at the end of that period no further notice be necessary to terminate his services. It was also decided that advertisements be issued as soon as possible inviting applications for the post.

THE HIDE IN CALCUTTA.

FURTHER CONVENIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Two hide depots, estimated to cost Rs. 350,000 are to be constructed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners at Kidderpur Docks.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

FINAL TO BE REPLAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

In the final for the Beighton Hockey Cup yesterday between Ranchi and the Hornets the game ended in a draw and it will be replayed on Friday.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

SUBSTANTIAL SURPLUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

The accounts of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, for the year ended March last show a surplus revenue of Rs. 3,28,370, the total revenue being Rs. 8,932,124 against an expenditure of Rs. 8,603,754.

THE WRECK OF THE "KAZAN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

It is now stated that the wreck of the vessel was due to the strong tide that prevailed at the time According to the ship's officers, the vessel did not go too close to the shore. After leaving Colombo they kept at a distance of three miles from the coast and at Mount Lavinia it was discovered that the ship was about two miles from land and they accordingly steered to the westward and again kept the vessel at the same distance from the coast, but a strong tide took them off the track and sent the ship on the reef.

NEW ORDNANCE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. O. Stuart will succeed Major Renny as Ordnance Officer at the India Office and Major L. G. Watkins will succeed Colonel Stuart as Deputy Director-General of Ordnance Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, R. E., is confirmed in the appointment of commanding the Royal Engineers, 7th (Meerut) Division.

Major Granville, D. S. O., R. E., is appointed officiating Commandant, Royal Engineer, and is posted to the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Major Brewin, R. E., is appointed an Officiating Comdt. of the Royal Engineer and is posted to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

Captain Corrie, No 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Commandant of the 23rd Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Rodd, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, has been transferred from Rangoon to Karachi.

Lieutenant Mills, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, has been transferred from Karachi to Rangoon.

In case of further troops being required in connection with the dispute between Turkey and Egypt, it is more than probable that India will be drawn upon. Both European and native forces could be readily despatched from Indian ports, where transport is available. It need not surprise officers, proceeding on leave, to find themselves stopped at Port Said or others to find Indian leave suddenly stopped.

POLICE REFORMS.

ALLOCATIONS OF GOVERNMENT'S GRANT

OBJECTS TO BE SECURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The following resolution has been issued by the Home Department :—The Government of India have allotted in the Budget for 1906-07 between the different Governments and Administrations a further grant of twenty-five lakhs of rupees in aid of the reform of the police. This grant has been distributed as follows : in lakhs :—Madras 4 1/2 ; Bombay 2 1/2 ; Bengal 4, The United Provinces 3 1/4; The Punjab 2 1/2 ; Burma 2 1/2 ; Eastern Bengal and Assam 2 1/4 ; the Central Provinces 2 1/2 ; Minor Provinces 1. These amounts are permanently added to the resources of the various Provinces and the Government of India desire that they should be devoted to the following objects : (1) The introduction of the improved scale of pay for superior officers ; (2) the recruitment of Deputy Superintendents : (3) the further recruitment of Sub-Inspectors; (4) the formation of the Provincial Departments of Criminal Investigation ; and (5) the advancement of the reforms proposed in the police forces of the Cities of Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon. They trust that, in addition to the expenditure on these objects, it may be found possible in some provinces at any rate (a) to give further effect to the system of increments of pay to Constables, (b) to improve the pay of Inspectors, and (c) to raise the pay of Head Constables to a minimum of Rs. 15.

The reorganization of the superior establishment will be undertaken on the same date throughout the whole of India. On receipt of the Secretary of State's orders on the proposals submitted which will be communicated to the Local Governments in due course.

THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

BOTH THE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 10.

The Court documents theft case was disposed of to-day by Mr. Carvalho who, after referring to the main facts in the case, said that counsel for the defence had properly urged that the case against Nathu Motiram Marwari, the first accused, must stand or fall according to the reliance the Court placed on Shrigondikar's evidence who was stated not to be a reliable witness and a creature of the police, further that the identification of the first accused was not satisfactorily carried out. The Magistrate said that he was very favourably impressed with Shrigondikar's demeanour both under examination and cross examination, he appeared to speak the truth and withstood cross examination in a very remarkable manner. The identification was also satisfactory, There was no doubt that the papers were stolen from the Haveli Court and no one was more interested in their removal than the first accused. When the District Judge passed orders he called for these papers. What was more natural than for the first accused to have assumed that the High Court would also call for these papers before passing orders. If identification was established a motive clearly existed.

As to Bhele, Clerk, the second accused, suspicion was strong against him. There was no doubt as to the friendly relations between both the accused, and second accused had the opportunity of removing the papers. His was the last hand that touched the papers before they disappeared. Moreover the wrapper and the paper belonging to the darkhast application were found in the District Court record-room. The wrapper was in the handwriting of the second accused and established the fact that he dealt with the darkhast No. 35. There was singular coincidence in the case that on the very day the District Court ordered a full enquiry, the papers were returned by post.

If the first accused returned the papers he must have been prompted by the thief who became anxious and must have known of the enquiry ordered. From the manner news travels in a office official news could not have reached the first accused save through the interested official and considering the friendly relations between the two accused the inference is obvious. There was no direct evidence against the second accused, but circumstantial evidence was overwhelming and it was highly probable that he was the thief.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused, the first to nine months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default a further three months' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused to six months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a further three months' rigorous inprisonment.

MR. COWASJEE'S APPLICATION.

REJECTION BY THE RANGOON COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Mr. Justice Fox, officiating Chief Judge, and Justice Bigge, sitting as a Divisional Bench, to-day, dismissed the application of Mr. B. Cowasjee for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from an order of the Court dismissing him from office as an Advocate.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

A special London cablegram to the "Englishman" says :—Count Ignatieff has been assassinated at Kief.

[Count Ignatieff was at one time a member of the Russian Embassy in London, and has done much useful work for his county in the Far East.]

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 10.

The weather to-day, in Poona, was very oppresive, thick clouds hanging from the afternoon and in the evening a shower of rain fell.

About a year ago, when the new Railway bridge on the East Indian system at Agra was being discussed, Sir James LaTouche expressed to Mr. Douglas, the Agent of the line, a strong desire to see all E. I. R. bridges in the United Provinces made free as regards tolls. Mr. Douglas represented the matter to the Board of Directors at Home, and they have just agreed to the abolition of tolls, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Effect will be given to this welcome reform at the end of the present year, says the Pioneer, when the contracts with toll-keepers expire. The bridges thus thrown open will be those over the Jumna at Allahabad and Delhi, and the one across the Tonse river. The boon of a free bridge will be appreciated by thousands of poor people, and public thanks are due to Sir James LaTouche for his original suggestion, to Mr. Douglas for having so cordially taken it up, and to the Directors of the E. I. R. for generously sacrificing Rs. 52,000 per annum, for that is the sum now realised from tolls on the cart roads carried across their bridges. The Railway Board will certainly raise no obstacle to the reform, for they made the Curzon Bridge over the Ganges at Allahabad a free one from the date of its opening. The time seems to have come when tolls on bridges all over India should be abolished.

THE FAR EAST.

The Russians in Manchuria.

ANTI-BRITISH TRADE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 20.

AN UNAUTHORISED SETTLEMENT.

The Military Governor of Uliassutai (Mongolia) has telegraphed to the Waiwupu that Russian merchants, who were permitted to use a restricted quarter of the city but not to establish shops, have since last year forcibly leased land from natives, built houses, and opened shops. His Excellency has asked for instructions in the matter.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

News also comes from Tokio that the Russians are slowly evacuating, but they are concentrating along the Siberian railway, and constructing dozens of permanent godowns at Harbin.

Alarming news comes from Washington as to the strained relations between Russia and China owing to the slowness of the evacuations of Russian troops from Manchuria, and it is feared that there may be a clash at any time between Russian and Chinese troops China claims that the Russians are daily committing unlawful acts and outrages on the peasantry, and forcing them to work on military fortifications. And Russia has suspended the disbanding of her Eastern Siberian Division, and General Grodekoff has received orders to prepare for emergencies. There are serious signs that hostilities will break out at Harbin. Russia criticises the action of Japan, and claims that she is backing China. Japan represents that but for the forbearance of the Japaneese forces, there would have been clashes between Russian and Japan repeatedly.

It is reported that the Russian Minister was greatly angered at receiving an unsatisfactory reply on the conditions of the Manchuria negotiations ; and that he has declared that China's hesitation is evident proof of insincerity. Russia, he says, has made her own decision, and he will at once order Russian women and children residing in Manchuria to leave for home.

THE RUSSO-COREAN TREATY.

M. Korsakoff (Russian charge d Affaires), in conformity with instructions from his home Government is said to have recently approached the Imperial Japanese Government and invited its opinion on the Russo-Corean treaty. In May 1904, the Corean Government formally denounced all its treaties and conventions with Russia. Such abolitions of international agreements, the Russian representative points out, cannot be made by one of the contracting parties but both parties must give their consent. The Corean Government, Russia thinks, flagrantly violated the principles of the world's law, when it freed itself from treaty obligations with Russia in 1904 without the formality of asking Russia's consent. The reply of the Tokio Government is said to have been to the effect that a state of war existed between Russia and Japan at that time, and Corea, having made an alliance, defensive and offensive, with Japan, had become Russia's open enemy. Under these circumstances, all treaties and conventions between the two countries naturally became dead letters, and Corea's action in the matter cannot but be justified.

THE POLICING OF CHINA.

There is a rumour in Peking that the Chinese Government having heard it reported that Great Britain and the United States are inclined to approve of Japanese assistance of the Chinese police, with a view to the protection of foreigners in China, is greatly alarmed, and has sent urgent telegrams to the Chinese Ministers at London and Washington to investigate the matter.

ANTI-BRITISH TRADE REGULATIONS IN WUCH'ENG.

The "Sinwenpao" a native paper contains the following story : "With reference to the recent establishment of a cargo boat company in Wuch'eng, K, we understand that there have been joint petitions to Governor Hu T'ing-kan of that province by the Taotai and prefect of Kiukiang, and that His Excellency has sanctioned the following five regulations recommended by the Customs Bureau (Shui-wu-chu) :—(1) British merchants are prohibited from constructing at Wuch-eng a pontoon, or floating bridge which shall connect the two banks of the river. This is to retain for ourselves the privileges and advantages of our own trade. (2) British merchants are to be prohibited from establishing at Wuch'eng passenger boats, thereby curtailing the chance of livelihood amongst the people. (3) The cargo boats to be constructed, must have their dimensions registered at the official Bureau. (4) Should rafts in the river collide with cargo boats and no damage discovered therefrom on the cargo boats, British merchants shall not use such incident to start claims for damage and the like. (5) In autumn and winter, when the water is low, cargo boats must return to Kiukiang so as not to block up the fairway for boats going to and fro." Wuch'eng is a Chinese city opposite Kiukiang.

OUTLAWS OF THE TIBETAN BORDER.

Very soon after his arrival in Yochou, the Taotai, left for Tachienlu and the Tibetan border, to settle the trouble caused by the murder of Fung Da-ren. Since he has been gone, various rumours have filtered through to this place. Some are founded on fact, while others are but the talk of the teashops. The first was to the effect that the Taotai had been cut off from his troops and surrounded by Tibetan outlaws : this is hardly in keeping with the character and reputation of Chao Er-fung, and was put down to guessing. The next news was more reassuring, for we were told that the Taotai had surrounded the rebels in a temple, and it was but a question of a few days when they would be obliged to surrender. The facts in the case are that more troops are being sent in from Chengtu and that these troops are unwilling to go. They are told that they will not necessarily be sent to Tibet, but that they are needed nearer the border in case of emergency. The second fact is that a rush order was sent to Yochou for powder and that all the coolies that could be caught were impressed to carry it into Tachienlu.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The first call of capital for the construction of the Canton-Honkow Railway, according to the latest returns, amounts to 1,943,533 dollars. Payments were made on the basis of Chinese twenty cent pieces ; but owing to the great discount now ruling it appears that there is some trouble between the railway people and the native banks who receive the money on deposit for a special meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering the exchange question. The amount of 1,943,533 dollars does not include any portion of the capital subscribed by Cantonese residents abroad, as it has not been thought advisable to remit the funds, pending official confirmation that the railway will be controlled by the merchants. In the meantime, persons at the head of the undertaking are it appears, divided into two parties—one being in favour of securing the co-operation of the Viceroy, the other, dead against it. Unless something extraordinary is to happen which will settle the existing differences, the hope of travelling to Paris via the Canton-Honkow Railway, is a vain one—at least for a time.

Later Peking News state that the Governor of Shantung has memorialised the Throne that the concession originally granted to Germany for the building of a railway from Chinanfu to Chingting (on the Peking-Hankow railway) has been redeemed, and preparation for the construction of the railway and the opening of steam traffic are progressing.

During the week ending May 8 sixteen chests of opium were removed from warehouse. Two were shipped to Zanzibar, three to Dutch Mandvi, five were purchased by the Farmer at Ahmedabad, two and a half by the Farmer at Surat, half a chest by the Farmer Sachin State and three by the Farmer at Broach. There were no importations during the week.

MR. BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, as that which I sign myself, congratulate Bombay on its possession of a gentleman in a high position, who is so worthy of that position as Mr. Shapurji Bharucha has proved himself to be by his address to the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers Association. It is pleasant reading, coming on the top of a telegram, which you published on Wednesday, that Mr. O'Donnell was endeavouring to make personal and political capital out of the Bengal disturbances. The Government of India is the child of many generations imbued with the national love which was characteristic of the times before party politics came to reduce the machine to little better than a farce. It is the [illegible] Darwinism, the grandchild of the child of the best of [illegible] the ire of Feudal spirit and it is this which raises [illegible] the Babu as, in other ways, it has created the discontented Irish Party. It is not a difficult matter to gather together the facts of taxation which formed an interesting part of Mr. Bharucha's speech, but in his hands they assumed importance because they were given from the point of view of the head of a Native Association. There are few who are not heartily tired of the nonsense which is brought over daily from Bengal and there are few thinking men who are not ashamed of Bombay's recent participation in the howl over the "Barisal affair." There is too much Congress in India at present, too much of the mutual admiration society composed of people who will not trust each other. For the first time for many months we have from the lips of a native gentleman a true appreciation of the Bengal disturbances. "The only children they gave birth to are windbags of words, heroics, theatricals and occasional riots, so long as there was no blood spilt." So there is no "United India," united for the purpose of howling and throwing mud until some stick upon the Government, for there are some who appreciate the true state of things. Yet Mr. Gokhale and his followers are allowed to flaunt themselves, are given Honours in a way that cheapens them in the eyes of subsequent worthy recipients, all, it would seem, because they cast a benign smile on sedition and the contempt of authority. Mr. Bharucha has proved, at a time when it was beginning to need proof, that the real patriots of India are of a different kidney. By his speech he has done a service to India which must not be forgotten and I venture to think that I am not the only one who is grateful to him for what he has done.—Yours, &c.,

AN ORDINARY ENGLISHMAN.

II.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The presidential speech of Mr. Shapurji B. Barucha delivered at the Meeting of the Native Stock Exchange and Share Brokers Association is so very elaborate and deals with such current topics of the day that it could be well commended to the careful perusal and study of all who take interest in the commercial prosperity and political advancement combined with happiness and peace derived from the British sway. The political agitators, the discontented pandulums, who unceasingly harp on the poverty of India, the clamouring Congressionists who aspire to local-self Government and supreme authority should know from the learned and eloquent speech of the head of the Mercantile community, that such efforts are needless and uncalled for, knowing as we do, that it is highly inconsistent and incompatible with the racial feeling that still exists and has been very often and prominent factor in all that affects the interest of each different sect, and that one truth is clear that, as we are, we are a happy people governed by just and equal laws with all our wants solicitously looked to and satisfied. Mr. Shapurji's insinuation as to Mr. Gokhale's preaching at different countries and thereby essaying to impress the minds of those who listen to him that the Indians indifferently deal with because they are a backward race and they should all cry aloud to be on a par with the dominant nation, shows that such a speaking by a leading citizen is being tolerated in this kingdom, but the same gentleman were he to assume to himself the prerogative of speaking in public as freely and unrestrictedly about the rulers, were they other than the British, he would certainly have to suffer for it grievously is quite true. As regards the poverty of India, Mr. Barucha is justified in holding the view, although quite the reverse of that so incessantly avowed by "the Grand Old Man," that India is neither so poor nor so neglected as she has been represented by our aspiring politicians, but on the other hand she has been gradually emerging from the lethargy against which she has been struggling for years and now progressing undismayed under the benign auspices of the British Raj. I need not animadvert on all the salient points of Mr. Shapurji's speech, but content myself by observing that the whole is well grounded and supported by facts and figures, the result of his vast experience as a merchant and copious learning as well as the multitudinous and multifarious businesses with which he so masterly grapples and discharges. As such he ought to be looked upon as an eminent and leading citizen amongst us. "Dulce est et decorum pro patria sua verum dicere."—Yours &c.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPWALA.

A SONG.

When sun sets at even my thoughts fly to Thee,
Like the gold-crested clouds that sweep o'er the sea.
'Mid splendour of color I see but Thy face,
The sea scented Zephyr's a touch of Thy grace.
Canst Thou hear me I wonder, I whisper low
"I love Thee, I love Thee where'er I may go."

Wild sea-birds shall echo it, wavelets reply ;
Till sound of it sink in the fast fading sky.
Let night with her mantle of stars fall around
And earth be at rest in a silence profound.
As the tide of the ocean that ne'er can cease,
So my love with its longings shall never know peace.

In silence I watch the pale stars as they rise,
The beauty of day-light fade low till it dies.
Above all the changes of earth's eventide
Thy face is still with me in all its fond pride.
Ah! hear me, I love Thee ; my heart follows Thine,
May pulse of it beat to the passion of mine.

I live in a dream, on a sweet memory,
Of a life that is love, a love that is Thee.
When love's dawn shall break in an unending day,
The tears of our parting be all swept away.
Then hear me, I swear it in whispers so low
"I love Thee, adore Thee where'er I may go!"

MECO.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HANDICAP.

Gentlemen's Singles :—First Round—C. Thomson (—15) beat W. Sutherland (—3 6). 6—3, 6—3.

R. Haines (scr.) walk over, C. M. Gray (scr.) retired.

A. W. Blake (—3 6) beat C. H. S. Boggs (—15,) 6—4, 6—2.

H. E. Hart (plus 3 6) beat Capt. A. F. W. King (scr.) 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles First Round—H. E. Hart and E. E. Coombs (—3 6) walk over. E. H. Carling and Captain H. R. H. Hopwood (scr.) retired.

P. W. Jupe and B. S. Carter (plus 15) beat G. F. Huggins and J. H. Robinson (scr.) 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

P. W. Creswell and C. N. Powell (—3 6) beat A. W. Jobling and G. de Rhe Philipe (—3 6). 3—6 6—4, 6—2.

R. Haines and P. M. Sanderson (—3 6) beat N. L. Greene and C. Thomson (—3 6), 1—6 6—1, 7—5.

Gentlemen's Singles :—Second Round.

H. E. Hart plus 3—6 beat Mr. J. H. Robison (scr) H. E. Hartwins 6—2, 6—1

Gentlemen's Doubles :—Second Round.

C. H. S. Boggs and C. A Rees vs. R. Haines and P. M. Sanderson (Game postponed).

The doubling of certain sections of the cart road through the Kyber to Landhi Kotal has been completed, thus materially improving that route for military purposes. This work is independent of the road through the Mullagori country, which gives an alternative route to Landi Kotal.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Novelties in Entertainments.

THE VANISHING MENU.

SOMETHING ABOUT HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

England is hard up for some new entertaining "notions." As it is, we are at the mercy of a few hostesses who entertain capriciously. One season they will, another they will not. Or we have to depend on resourceful and hospitable Americans to liven up our season for us. We stand in great need of some really fresh ideas which individuals do not appear to possess. I would suggest that we should try something in the nature of an entertainment league. It might be formed entirely of certain hostesses, the company being strictly limited, or it might be leavened with a few male members, for when men do give their minds to this sort of thing they do it uncommonly well, and seem to think of all manner of delightful ways of making parties gay. Again, we might have a hostesses' league and a host's league each doing its utmost to outrival the other. The members would meet and discuss pleasant new notions in the way of entertaining. If necessary or desirable, there might be joint functions given, but the great idea would be to keep the ball continually rolling, to obviate boredom to get all the variety possible into our entertainments without indulging in "freaks." I am sure that this way lies a brighter and less tiring season, and that, as in everything else, the competition that would be excited would produce some surprisingly good results.

Rest cures have become a common necessary of modern life. Even if we do not need rest, we think we do ; and as, there's nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so it is clearly evident that in some way or another we must get a little away from our daily rounds and common tasks if we are to keep to physically and mentally up to all required mark. It is neither convenient, expedient, nor agreeable to all to be cut off from communication for a given time with the outer world, being meanwhile fed like a Rouen duck in preparation for the market. So it is just as well to study some of the alternative methods for obtaining the essential rest. I have been noting several of these of late with amusement. For example, it is suggessed that as a panacea for bodily weariness and mental fag one should seek one's room, lower the blinds, lie down, and, emptying the mind of all that is harassing or exciting, concentrate that the thoughts on soothing subjects. No indication is given of the nature of soothing subjects, and the luckless patient might be simply racking his brains or straining her nerves well-nigh to breaking points in the eager quest for these soothing subjects on which to think and rest the mind. It is just possible by the time even one had been determined on, that the patient would either fall asleep from sheer exhaustion, or find that the time was exceeded, and a rush was the consequence.

I have invariably noticed that the exhibitions which are most popular are those which offer the best opportunities for eating nice things. And it looks therefore as if the Austrian Exhibition would be a gigantic success, for one hears rumours of all the latest novelties in 'patisserie,' while, as the makers of ices the Viennese stand unequalled. There are to be open-air restaurants a la Wiue, there are to be miniature "wurst" factories, and spread forth in tempting array are to be all manner of those wondrous confection in chocolate and sugar in the manufacture of which the Austrian is a past master. It will not matter what else is shown to us, though one may be sure of finding novelties of all kinds here ; but if only for the sake of the cakes and goodies that will be made and sold all the summer at Earl's Court, one may be sure there will be a great influx of visitors to the coming Austrian Exhibition. And if rumour speaks us true, there will be little else to do during the season but eat cakes and ices and listen to the Viennese orchestras. It certainly does not look as if we are going to be specially gay, and the weather prophets, who are becoming aggravatingly accurate, are promising a hot summer. If so we may be really grateful for the leafy glades of the Western Gardens and the temptation to eat frozen novelties.

One is sometimes set wondering whether, like the Boojum, the modern menu will softly and silently vanish away. Perhaps the time is nigh when we shall dine by suggestion, and restaurants will be conducted on the Christian Science principle of doctoring. We are certainly fast solving the problem of bringing our appetites in subjection to our wills, since for some time past our dinners have been growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Nowadays it is time that rules the court, the camp, the grove—and the dinner-table. We are in such a hurry that we have not even time to eat, and at our present rate of reducing menus to meet that time at our disposal we are rapidly bringing them to the dimensions of those on which the Frenchman trained his horse. Lightness has its advantages, no one would desire for a moment that the solid repast of even a quarter of a century ago should be reinstated ; but when one sees not only the length but the breadth, so to say, of our dinners being reduced season by seasons, it not unnaturally causes some anxiety as to the ultimater result of this cutting-down process. Short of adopting the suggestion idea. I do not quite see how we can further reduce our menus and so push on the dinner hour, unless we dine a la Japonaise and take our courses in thimblefuls.

Few of us realise, perhaps, until we seriously ponder the [suject, how much our nerves are affected by dress. It is at this time of year, above all others, that this facts] borne in upon us. When the sun is shining in all its vernal pitilessness one learns the absolute necessity of being faultlessly garbed if one's self-respect is to be maintained. There are times when one can "manage" but the springtime makes no concessions. One must be absolutely fresh from head to foot, and if by chance there is a flaw anywhere then be sure your sartorial sin will find you out, and you will suffer a nervous shock in consequence. Depression will ensue, the temper will be affected in all probability, and the only remedy will be an entire new outfit. I am very nearly sure that few women feel low-spirited or really ill-tempered when they sally forth thoroughly bien mise and in the knowledge that other women are admiring if not actually envying, their toilette ; and I further believe that very many women might be cured of many ills if they could be given carte blanche at their dresimakers. Probably it is never known how much is suffered by women of really limited means when spring is here. It is enough to set the nerves all on edge, to arouse envy, hatred, and malice in the breast, to make one feel the utter hollowness of existence, to see other folk in dainty garb, to scan the tempting glories of the shop windows, to note the satisfaction of those who have every reason to feel pleased with themselves. Naturally, it is impossible for us to get exactly what we want, but it would be better for a great many folk, I am sure, if they could and if they would only dress more carefully. One could wish there a sumptuary law against the use of certain colours and certain materials, and yet another compelling all classes to dress in accordance with the season. however cheaply they did so. There is a type of woman who is perpetually drab, for example, and who should be forcibly restrained from thereby unconsciously but unmistakably colouring her own mind and annoying other people

It is announced that an open boxing tournament will take place in the Town Hall, Simla, on the 13th, 14th and 16th June. The tournament will be open to all officers, N.-C. O's and men of the regular forces and volunteer corps in India. Among the competitions is an All-India Championship Shield or Cup to be presented to the regiment scoring the most points in the tournament. This has been instituted with the object of promoting boxing among all ranks, and not confining it to a few men, as is so often the case at present.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the concluding portion of th speech delivered by Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, the chairman, at a meeting of the Native Share and Stockbrokers' Association held on Wednesday last:—

THE NEED FOR OUR ARMY.

Gibbon, the greatest historain of modern times, has computed that out of a population of every hundred one man should bear the profession of arms for keeping the internal place and repelling foriegn aggressions. On that basis we ought to have an army of 30 lakhs. According to the modern European ides the proportion of soldiers to population is one in thirty or forty long service and short service. We have an army of 2 1-4 lakhs to guard the internal peace of a country as large as Europe bar Russia, and to repel foreign invasions. Our coasts, including Burma which extends to seven thousand miles, are guarded by the British Navy. We are a very peaceful and law-abiding people, but we have human natures and we have seen half a dozen ebullitions thereof during the last quarter of a century in Bombay. France the other day required an army as large as ours to keep peace in the coal districts. France would form a small portion of our continent of India, and the coal districts are a mere speck on it. Two years ago the German Parliament passed a Navy Bill which sanctioned an expenditure of 185 millions sterling equal to 277 crores, to be spent in 12 years, equal to 23 crores of rupees a year. This was not for defence but defiance. The other day Lord Kitchener asked for 15 crores of rupees spread over five years for re-organization and frontier fortifications. It is equal to half a rupee per head for the whole, or 1 1-2 anna per head per year for 5 years. Whatever may be Lord Kitchener's greed for power what Lord Salisbury said of him some years ago stands true to-day—that he is one of the greatest organizers, the most economical General, who always does his work within estimates, and no doubt he is the greatest among the active Generals of the Empire. Yet a cry was raised by our so-called leaders that the demand is most extravagant, that Russia is now paralysed and no expenditure would be needed,—as if Russia will say to us "By your leave shall I come." We all have read the history of India, our leaders are supposed to have read it, and they ought to know that each and every and all invasions by which India was devastated in all ages, were from those North-west frontiers. Hundreds of bands of marauders and dozens of conquering armies have passed through those frontiers to the rich plains of India, leaving desolation and ruin in their track, plundering the accumulated public and private wealth of generations, driving back the stream of civilization, prosperity and industry for many generations. And yet our leaders advise us not to insure against those risks at the cost of 1 1-2 annas per head for five years !! I hope Russia is not coming for the next fifty years. It gives us all the more time to strength the padlocks and the bolts of the frontiers. Talk sense, my friends.

THE TALK OF "THE DRAIN."

The other large item is what they call the drain. We remit 25 to 27 crores of rupees every year to London. But the most of it is for railway interest and railway dividend from the railway earnings. We have a railway debt of 375 crore of rupees and an Imperial debt of about a hundred crores. Any how, we have to pay interest on the railway debt about 17 crores, including the sinking fund, which in the course of 50 or 60 years will make the present railway property free. We have to remit 3 or 4 crores for railway stores, which is debited to railway working account, and also a few crores for materials for new lines. Do you call this a drain? If you borrow 50 000 rupees at 3 per cent. to build chawls that yield you a net rental of 4,000 rupees per year out of which you pay 3,000 for interest, do you call that interest a drain on your resources? The drain is more than set off by the rental, and against your debt you have an improving asset. Your railway property is one of the richest assets in the world. You have 30,000 miles of railways. The United States of America have eight times that mileage, to build which they have borrowed large sums from Europe. I am within the mark when I say the cost of borrowing to America must be at least double what it cost our Government. The gross income of those railways is 600 crores and a goodly portion of it must be making its way to Europe. Does America not call that drain, it calls it a blessing that helped to develop the country. There are other large drains to Europe, for Europe holds in America large estates and industries. The drain of the travelling Americans could not be less than our railway interest. If you sail these railways there are syndicates in the world to buy them up at about 30 or 40 per cent. more than they have cost you. But the drain will be heavier. Only it will be called commercial drain and without the advantage of the sinking fund. Do you wish to go back to those railwayless days Sir Henry Daly, who was the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during the years 1870 to 1881, says in his first report that the area of Central India is large as that of Great Britain and it was without a mile of metalled road. Grain that was selling 50 seers a rupee in Bhopal was selling 8 seers a rupee in a place about 150 miles distant. Remember 21 crores of people travelled on the Indian Railways last year, and that total may be trebled in the next ten years. If you call this drain, pray for more drain of another 15 to 200 crores to irrigate every nook and corner of India with canals, tanks and wells, to deepen and widen the streams and rivers, and to conserve all the waters of rains. These will make famine a thing of the past; the good will be perennial, the assets permanent and the debt be a mere bagatelle. We remit a few crores for civil and military pensions and some other charges. There was a civil war in America 45 years ago and the country pays every year to Federal soldiers and their families pensions. Last year they amounted to 42 crores of rupees. By the acrimony of fate the Confederates against whom they fought have also to pay their share of it. And do you grudge small pensions to the soldiers of the Mutiny time and others who have served and fought for you in other places? I absolve my countrymen of this meanness.

THE NEED OF CAPITAL.

India is endowed with great natural wealth, and we are handicapped with very light taxation in the race for wealth. We have immense resources of labour. Our foreign trade has increased during the last 15 or 16 years by about 75 per cent., but the larger percentage belongs to the last 5 or 6 years. Our deposits at the Banks have increased by a light percentage, and the number of depositors at the Saving Banks have more than doubled. We have taken up and absolved all the rupee loans from 1890. We have bought back 10 crores Rupee paper from the London holdings. We have taken up all our Municipal and Trust Loans which in Bombay alone amount to one crore every year. This is a fair progress but the pace is not commensurate with the richness and variety of our resources. M. Leory Beaulieu, the great French economist, estimates the annual income of France at 1,500 crore rupees, three-fifths of which equal to 900 crores, he estimates as the product of "personal labour." Our evening newspaper, that writes often feelingly of the poverty of India and her people and lays it at the door of the Government, deplores the lack of statesmanship in our rulers, and sneers at Finance Ministers as superior or common book-keepers, has in one of its inspired and candid moments said thus of Indian labour:—

"The Indentured cooly settles in the land (Natal) under certain conditions and thrives. He has made a splendid colonist, patient, economic, thrifty, unceasing in labour. He is so efficient that nothing can live by the side of him. He is a better cultivator than the Kaffir, and by the reason of this greater thrift, he can pay higher rents than the European. He is content with low profits and the result he is steadily monopolising the retail business of the Garden Colony. What hand had the Natal Government in the efficiency of this labour? I should say it bloomed and flourished under most chilling and distressing surroundings. We have seven times more this labour than France, and the product of that "personal labour ought to be 6,300 crores. It requires intelligence enterprise and capital to put in different channels. Capital we have enough and to spare for these purposes. What capital did Japan bring? Forty years ago Japan was purely and solely an agricultural country. It is about a little more than a quarter of a century ago that she came in competition with the world in commerce. But the principle she has adopted is very sound—to put all savings on the board for the further development of industries and commerce of the country. Next year, with added interest and added profits on the board and so on, and so on, and we now see the results. Her industries have expanded in very direction, she has a large mercantile marine, bought and built, she has sent the branches of her Bank to very centre of commerce to provide credit to her merchants: and what the putting on the board is in the service of her country was best shown last year by Japanese people subscribing and paying for her domestic loans amounting to 60 crores of rupees. The upcountry in India takes through Bombay every week 15 to 20 lakhs in gold and 10 to 12 lakhs in silver. If half of that were put on the board like the Japanese, if a quarter of our annual savings was added to it in developing the industries and of enterprises of our country at the end 25 years we will be surprised at the number of odds mounting up to estimate our wealth. The Bengalis, who have amassed or squandered the unearned increment on land for the past 50 or 60 years, have no enriched our country with a single great industry. The partition of Bengal has, as they say, aroused the deepest emotions. One would have thought their children would have leapt forth in the shape of offers of crores to help the Swadeshi movement and Swadeshi industries. The only children they gave birth to are wind-bags or wards, heroics, theatricals, and occasional riots, so long as there was no blood split. For the Baboo is afraid of sight of blood, and if India has some day to fight, the brave, wiry Mahratta will look in vain for the dead or the wounded body of a Baboo on the striken field. If he finds one, it will be with a wound in the back. The people of this Presidency, the Hindus, the Mussulmans and the Parsis, always were considered level-headed men, and until within recent year if they had grievances to redress or legislation to oppose, the representations were made to the Government in the language of moderation, of transparent honesty and good faith, supported by arguments that had not a tinge of casuistry; and if the replies were unfavourable, they were couched in a kindly and conciliatory tone, with a regret that they were unable to concede to our wishes, and our relations remained as friendly as before. The present generation seems to be cultivating the art of how to put the Government in antagonism with the people by inflation of figures and arguments aimed at—Party Victory. At present Mr. Gokhale is the exponent of that art in the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and he is opposed to the traditions of Shunkerseth, Telang and Ranade.

AN ALLEGORY.

I will illustrate it by an allegory. In times gone by there was a certain rich and populous but truculent city in the province of Gujerat. The people sent back their governors either in disgrace or in chains. The Emperor was piqued at his want of judgment in not selecting the right men. While he was thinking whom next to send, in enters his friend and councillor. "Thou art the man," exclaimed the Emperor! "Go, my friend, as the governor of this distracted city, and heal the wounds inflicted by a succession of governors." The councillor replied, 'Command of the Universe, where my Lord biddeth the servant goeth. But I entreat for one favour. Whatever enormities or crimes I may be charged with I am not to be recalled in disgrace, and that the Commander of the Universe must be my judgment and the must proceed from these august lips." The request was granted and the governor went to his province. Things went smoothly for a few months, but the demon of restlessness and change was on the people and the orators were getting stale. Away went the flaming petition which was read in open court:—

"Oh too long, too long thy subjects have suffered the enormities thy governor has inflicted. Knowing him to be the friend of the Emperor, we prayed and prayed fervently night and day to the Almighty that his heart may be softened and his ways may be mended. But alas, the last two enormities transcend all.

1st. A poor mother of 12 children innocent of any crime he had had cut across the throat, had her body stripped of the clothes and cut astride her legs in two without justice and without trial.

2nd. A pious, venerable hermit whose great age no living man knew, who fasted for eight months and drank the water of the rains for four, was ordered to be sawed across his trunk, his limbs hacked and hewed, and carted away without justice and without trial.

The friend of the Emperor had but few friends among the councillors. They looked down aghast and horror-struck. The Emperor hied to his room muttering, Oh my friend, oh my friend, thou art under some spell of magic, thou art in the land of enchantment, and I must soon get thee back to be exercised. He wrote a friendly note to the governor to come away and ordered the intermediate governors to treat him as befits the friend and councillor of the Emperor. When the governor arrived, the Emperor handed him over the petition, the governor quietly read it and spoke out:—Justice must be done my Lord, but the principal petitioners must be sent for. When they arrived, after the most shifting evidence in the hall of justice it was found that the poor mother of twelve children was at first fledged fowls, the proud mother of twelve chickens who was ordered for the governor's table and had therefore to be cut across the throat, her plumes stripped off, which were her clothes, and cut across the leg in two for the grill room. The pious venerable hermit of great age was a wellspread peepul tree that fasted for eight months and drank the water of the rain for four, and as it encumbered a narrow road had to be sawn at the trunk and carted away for the widening of the road. The Emperor was horrified at these allegories and the injustice he had done to his former governors. The punishment meted out to the petitioners must have been heavy, but the page of the chronicle at this stage of the tale is missing. But further on it is stated that the Emperor was never after pestered with petitions by that city.

MR. GOKHALE CRITICISED.

In some such manner is the comparison of Lord Curzon with Emperor Aurangzib. Suppose we were living in the reign of Aurangzib and Mr. Gokhale had compared Aurangzeb with some former Governor. I have seen the handi-work of that gloomy and bigoted iconoclast at Futtehpore Sikri, where he has had the heads of the most beautiful and artistic figures taken off as they raised his religious scruples, Mr. Gokhale's head would have gone the same way, and there would have been one head less in the land. Again take Mr. Gokhale's chivalrous defence of that Mehtar woman in the Supreme Council of India. A Mehtar woman has as much right to her chastity as a Brahmin woman. But if an European or a Mussulman or a Parsee had been passing the place where she was assaulted by the Gurkha, he would have interfered and got her released. But if Mr. Gokhale had been passing not while she was assaulted only but being murdered, he would have run away from the place looking the other way, for he would have had to cast away his clothes and would have to undergo religious ablations, pains and penalties. His religion forbids him to cross her shadow. If the Mehtar woman were washed in rivers of water, of sandal with tons of Attar's otto of roses, and were clad in the newest sarree direct from a shop, would Mr. Gokhale take her by the hand and say Dear sister. I am sorry for they wrongs? He and his tribe have put such a seal of degradation, religious, social and moral on her and her tribe, and they on their part are so conscious of their degradation, that it is an exhalation not only to the Mehtar woman, but to her parents and even her husband, to receive advances from the men of higher caste. I should have enquired whether the Gurkha of high caste was not irritated at her advances, and threatened to punish her. Why go to Lucknow or Lahore newspapers for such incidents? You can find them everywhere with the Mehtar women yielding a willing toll. Such insincerity and hypocrisy take away the weight of any representation made by him in the Supreme Council. Mr. Gokhale the other day accused the Government for the larger death rate throughout India. Why stop short there? Why not accuse them as the improvisers of the locusts, the insect pests and the famine? They are visitations of nature and are the common inheritances of all the countries with India—and India is an agglomeration of many countries but with this difference that the Governments of all countries receive not only the sympathy but the moral and intellectual support of the educated classes in eradicating or mitigating their ravages. In India the Government have the benefit of hostile criticism alone. There is the prophylactic for inoculation to stop the ravages of the plague. What help have the educated classes rendered in pressing it on their countrymen? The railways and irrigation have reduced the areas of famine, and where in a given area lakhs died before hundreds die to-day—and yet the extension of both are hampered by the cry of the drain." Whatever differences and frictions there may have been happening in the other Presidencies between the ruling classes and the people, in the Bombay Presidency our relations with the official classes have been always friendly, and with the non-official class close and intimate. They were closer and more intimate still in the last generation. All the industries and enterprises that have enriched and beautified Bombay were promoted in common. The directorates were always mixed. Our legislative councils were enlarged more than forty years ago by their good-will and help. And we owe our present municipal government to that happy association, when our Bombay man fought shoulder to shoulder with Forbes, Payne, Barras, Knight, Arbuthnot, Blaney and others. And if our social amenities and club fellowship did not go further it was owing to our caste-bound religion. But there is a growing aloofness now which I hope may not lead to separation or divorce. It is all owing to the growing virulence and violence of the Congress literature, and I suspect it is now the tail that wags the dog. The Bombay stalwarts are trailed behind the Baboo trawlers; otherwise how could one account for the Bombay men joining in the apotheosis of that shoddy. Mr. Bena ji, who writes himself down as a prophet, a saint, a martyr and a patriot, and who makes boat mast blasphemous comparison between himself and Christ at the court of Pontius Pilot. Had a stranger at this time gone into the province of Bengal and had taken his information about the state of India from the columns of the "Bangalee" and the "Patrika," he would have returned to his country under the impression that the people of India are seething with discontent and disaffection and that they are on the verge of rebellion. Of course we know it is the genius Baboo's way. But the tone of braggadocio does not sit well on Bombay men, and so long as they adopt it, they will be suspected of disloyalty, and the avenues for the larger employment of the natives in the service of their country will be closed. The Parsees are already suffering from the truculency of the few.

INDIA NEEDS AN ARBITER.

The continent of India is not to a state to self-govern; and until there is a common platform of the Hindus and Musulmans, of union and unity, and until the lower masses have risen in education and intelligence to the height of the great question, India wants an arbiter to see that no one class suppiants the other. The English nation is by far and away the strongest and the best arbiter. In the great democracy of the United States the negroes have the franchise, and the seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and have the right as American-born to the presidency, yet they could not look up to a white woman without being lynched, tarred and burnt and the President of the United States was nearly boycotted for inviting to lunch with him a negro doctor. You can marry all the white women provided they will have you and you can dine with the Governors, the Princes and the King-Emperor without a protest being raised. I hope and wish associations will arise in this Presidency of sober and level-headed men to defend the acts of the Government and put them in their just proportions. It is the opinion of many that the Englishmen are here to take away India's wealth. Human motives are mixed and complex. But I assure you more than seven-eights of England's savings have come from other countries. The money they have lent you for public works is at the lowest rate of interest, at which neither you nor any country would lend. The savings of the Military and Civil services taken out of this country during the last 50 years would be more than covered by Carnegie or one Scotchman's vast wealth amassed by industry enterprise and business capacity in the course of 20 years in the United States. You will ask, why are they here about? It is because of the overwhelming and all masterful passion of an Imperial race for Empire. Every nation has childhood, youth, manhood, maturity, old age, and decay. In youth martial and masterful races are possessed with overpowering centrifugal forces which must burst beyond their narrow boundaries, led by Governments or followed by them. It was the case with the Persian, Grecian, Romans, Arabians, the Turks and the others. But of all the conquering races that have swayed the destinies of the subject people, the English and English alone are trying to govern in the interest of the governed. Plato has said there is nothing perfect in this world, whether they be justice or other virtues, that we can conceive what they are in the abstract are the reminiscence of some bygone existence. Subject to these limitations, no other race has either in the ancient or in the modern times put so much conscience, so much justice, so much honesty and so much self-control in the Government of subject races as the English. (Applause.)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL.

If legend is anything to go by, there would have been no influx of athletes to Athens from all parts of the world this year if King Augeas of Elis, in the days when there were gods on Olympus, had not allowed his stables to get into a very dirty condition. It was Hercules, writes the "Westminster Gazette," who had, as one of his labours, to cleanse the Augean stables; and his falling in love with the daughter of Augeas, whose acquaintance he made on that occasion, necessitated it seems, his slaughter of her papa; and tradition declares that he instituted the Olympic Games by way of celebrating his successful accomplishment of the "removal" of the obstructive parent.

The meeting, to begin with, was held quite a hundred miles away from Athens, in the small plain of Olympia, on the other side of the peninsula. The prizes, in the beginning, were of value, and the beautiful maiden Hippodameia is said to have been awarded to the victor at the first Olympic meeting. By degrees, however, interest in the Games waned, and at last they were abandoned, but only to be revived, again by order of the Delphic oracle, some nine centuries before the Christian era. They developed rapidly in popular favour, and before long a temple of Zeus sprang up in the sacred grove of Altis; the grove itself was lined with statues of the successful athletes; and in the temple was placed the masterpiece of Phidias—a statue, in ivory and gold, of Jupiter, seated on a throne of cedar, which was adorned with gold, ivory, ebony, and precious stones. The Greek calendar came to depend on the Olympiad, which occurred in every fourth year; but after the sixth Olympiad the King wrote to the Viceroy complaining of the conduct of his Captains, who recked little of the well-being of the state or of their fellow citizens. Each was engrossed in his own pleasures, his own advantage, his own advancement. It was a very common practice in India of the Fidalgos "to shoot people without the courts putting a stop to it." The dissipation of habits was of "Public notoriety."

The Portuguese ladies may have changed their manners to some extent while resident in India, but not, I fear, their morals. Says a writer of the period, "Love is the pursuit which almost to the exclusion of every other, engrosses the mind of the Portuguese." Florian observes of them. Ils semblent n'es sur l'amour. C'est la grande affair de leur vie les plus grands sacrifices nes content rien des quils sagit de cette passion." The ladies of Bassein were very richly clad in the French fashion, says a traveller who witnessed a wedding in Bassein in 1605. The bridegroom gave his left arm to the lady, so that he might have his right free to put his sword to her defence. The ladies wore silk and very thin muslins, says another writer. When they went out into the streets, which were wide and straight, they insisted on them being carpeted, I expect the streets were not over clean, and the Portuguese lady is particularly neat about the feet, and picks her way very carefully over a dirty pavement, so that her fine stockings, "and her shoes, made of silk" not unfrequently ornamented "with embroidery and spangles," may not be soiled. Except when they went to church they seldom went out. They stayed in their latticed balconies and talked on their fingers.—At which they were adepts, with persons who interested them in the streets, or, in "the house opposite" as Mr. Antony Hope would put it. The church going was a great affair, "through private entrances, to avoid defilement by contact with people destitute of blue blood." There they might see, and possibly speak with, persons of the other sex whom they had difficulty in meeting elsewhere; and at the same time, if so minded, pray forgiveness for their sins—of next week.

But all this love-making and idleness and psalm singing was soon to come to an end in Bassein. In 1737 the storm clouds had gathered thickly round the setting sun of Portugal, threatening its total eclipse. All the forts of Salsette had fallen. Only Chaul, Karanja, Bandora, Varsova, Mahim, Daman remained, besides Bassein, of all the territory in the North over which Portugal formerly held away. On the 8th July and again on the 15th September Bassein was vigorously attacked by the Mahratta forces, but the Portugese, never wanting in courage and figuring ability, still held their own. An attempted counter attack to recover Thana in November of the next year proved fruitless, and on the death of the General, the fleet retired to Bassein. This was the begining of the end, for in the same month Chimnaji Appa with his 80,000 men, overwhelmed Mahim, and invested Bassein. From the 17th February 1739 till the 10th May, the Mahratta hosts beat against the city. For three weary months besiegers and besieged exhausted all the known methods of warfare to defeat each others endeavour. Day after day Death claimed his toll of the strongmen who fain would have passed by his gates, and of the feeble ones, who long had waited there. Day after day the survivors fought throughout the long summer hours, slept through the night, and awoke refreshed and strengthened—to go forth and slay, or be slain by, their fellowmen. At length, the defenders, hugely outnumbered, and sorely tried by famine and fatigue wax less vigilant, though never less valiant, and allow the attacking force to plant mines under their very walls. The mines explode and a breach is made. On rush the Mahrattas to reap the fruit of their success. But the breach proves a death trap of their own making. Only half the mines had exploded. The rest burst as the attack sweeps onwards and scatters hundreds of brave men into eternity. For them too

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely, it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sore cease to annoy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BASSEIN AND THE PORTUGUESE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I deplore his cruelty to those who were treatherous, but none the less like to think of Vasco da Gama, selected from all the Portuguese nobility to take charge of this perilous expedition to the unknown land of India. How he set forth in his ship San Gabriel of 100 tons burden, and rounded the Cape after two unsuccessful attempts, though "the sea was all broken up with the storm, with enormous waves, and darkness." Men's hearts failing them for fear and the crews mutinous and demanding to return. But da Gama answered them "that they should not speak such words, for he had promised to God in his heart not to turn back a single span's breadth of the way; that they should therefore not speak in that wise, as he would throw into the sea whomesover spoke such things." Of the same spirit was Albuquerque the Great, who when kings sent to him for customary tribute, sent back bullets and swords, saying "this is the metal in which Portugal pays her tribute." Yet another was Don John de Castro. When he was besieged in Diu, he was so short of funds that he he could'nt see his way to carry on the defence nor pay his men, nor buy himself a fowl to make broth. So he asked the people of Goa for a loan, and having, as he said "neither gold and silver nor any other property, for I have never received the smallest trifle, from Christian, Jew, Moor, or Gentile, and having nothing to offer as security for the loan, except the beard on my face, I send it you by Diego Rodrigues de Azedoro, to remain with you as a gage." To the everlasting honour of the people of Goa, be it here recorded, the money was given, not loaned, and the whiskers returned with the handsomest compliments imaginable. These were types of the men who founded the Portuguese Empire in the East. Men of high valour, strict integrity, and noble endeavour. They courted danger like a mistress, and went into battle like boys to a football match, cheerful and confident, despising the foe.

I am afraid the latter day fidalgos had fallen very far behind the high example of their ancestors. Bassein, says a traveller in 1695, is in the hands of indolent, lazy, country gentlemen, who loiter away their days in ease, luxury, and pride, without having the least sense of the poverty and calamity of the country. Daily they met in the market place of Bassein where "there was a state house platzed, on convocation with the Governor; as which they all stand, a chair not being permitted the Governor though gouty. In the evening they meet there to game." A grim reminder of the vicissitudes of life was afforded them by the pillory yard, to which one writer of the period incidentally refers. He gives no details of its appearance or use, but I imagine it to have been the same as that existing in Lisbon in the early part of the 19th century which, for all, I know to the contrary, is still there. It is described by my author as follows:—immediately in front of the gate of the royal Arsenal is the Pillory Square, a name given to it from having in its centre a column crowned with iron pikes and hooks, on which Fidalgos enjoy the privilege of having their heads exhibited, after decapitation when convicted of the crime of high treason."!

Methinks the heads of many Fidalgos should have adorned this column. Their deprevity, cruelty, and immorality was as bad as treason of the grossest kind. Soon after the middle of the 16th century the King wrote to the Viceroy complaining of the conduct of his Captains, who recked little of the well-being of the state or of their fellow citizens. Each was engrossed in his own pleasures, his own advantage, his own advancement. It was a very common practice in India of the Fidalgos "to shoot people without the courts putting a stop to it." The dissipation of habits was of "Public notoriety."

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The unsuspecting toper who has reached a certain stage has much to put up with—at least in America. A court-martial there had occasion a short time ago to inquire into the condition on a given day of a certain officer. A New York barman was called who denied that he had served him with any whisky. He gave his customer a mixture of ginger ale and Jamaica ginger. You see, he said, we keep that ready in case any gent wanders in with a load on, or is a bit groggy. Then if he calls for whisky we give him a little of the fake stuff, and he usually don't know the difference. That pas how it was with this party. He comes in looking dopey, and I hands him the 'sake.' He takes it without complaining, and so I gives it to him again. But if he had put up a holder and said it wasn't real proper stuff, why we would have had to give him good whisky or put him out of the place. The interesting face was elicited that the price of good whisky was charged for the fake. No doubt it would be argued that along with the ginger the barman supplied moral benefit quite worth the difference in money.

A writer in an American educational journal offers some interesting suggestions for teaching children. It is useless, he suggests, to instruct children by using technical terms or even terms that would be descriptive to a grown-up. The point is illustrated by an ingenious parallel. Instead of telling a child to sit up straight it would be better to tell him to sit up tall. In the same way, if a child shouts too loudly in singing he should be told to take a long smell as of some beautiful violets—which, by the way sounds a little too sentimental to be safe with an English child. Instead of being told to hold his breath after a long inhalation he should be told to listen after taking a long smell, and if he realises what is meant and does it, this will set the muscles at the waist and cheek the flow of breath, while the child will be unconscious of its action. Such suggestions as the following will do far more good than scientific terms in procuring the right tone-production from the child:—Do not sing a scowling tone. Do not sing a scolding tone. Do not sing a fish-horn tone. A fish-horn tone sounds terribly descriptive, but we imagine its vividness would be lost on an English child. Sing with a pleasant face. Sing with a smile. Sing like, the sweetest bird you ever heard. Sing as kindly tone. Sing a gentle, loving tone. Make your lips sing to you. Whisper aloud, as though you wanted some friend in the furthest corner of the room to hear you. It is to be hoped that after all this there would be no danger of the children learning to sing in a maudlin tone.

Curiously enough, there is a reference in this passage to the ideas and practice of the United States in matter of inheritance. A large portion also of the accumulations of successful industry would probably be devoted to public uses, either by direct bequests to the State or by the endowment of institutions; as is already done very largely in the United States, where the ideas and practice in the matter of inheritance seem to be unusually sound and beneficial. A short account of Mill's views on the whole subject of inheritance may be interesting. They are summarised in a later chapter of the book (Principles of Political Economy). Freedom of beuest as a general rule, but limited by two things; first that if there are decendants who, being unable to provide for themselves, would become burthensome to the State the equivalent of whatever the State would accord to them should be reserved from the property for their benefit and secondly, that no one person should be permitted to acquire by inheritance more than the amount of a moderate independence. In case of intestacy the whole property to escheat to the State, which should be bound to make a just and reasonable provision for decendants; that is, such provision as the parent or ancestor ought to have made, their circumstances, capacities, and mode of bringing up being considered. Here President Roosevelt has an excellent programme, aimed at the very objects he has in view, ready made for him by a high economic authority.

The late Dr. Garnett occasionally wandered among the public desks in the Reading-room of the British Museum, under the great dome, and any person in difficulties invariably found in him a sympathetic and unassuming adviser. One morning he came across an individual with a dissatisfied look. "Can I be of any service to you, sir?" began Dr. Garnett, with his wonted courtliness of manner. Where's the—register was the unexpected retort. If you mean our catalogue, sir it's over here, said the Doctor and he led the way to the monstrous collection of tomes over which so many baffled inquiries have dropped maledictions. How am I to find his name Tom Smith, of Ealing, lives in that pile? was the next query, interspersed with lurid trimmings, necessarily omitted. Oh, you want a directory, sir, said the great librarian, conducting him to the counter where these volumes are kept. There he left his unwelcome companion and betook himself to quieter regions until his nerves had recovered from the shock.

"President Roosevelt's advocacy of a law to prevent any individual from inheriting over a certain amount, which has made so much stir in the world, should hardly surprise any Liberal for the proposal has the authority of that great Liberal philosopher John Stuart Mill. The passage is worth quoting, for it gains significance from the modern evils which President Roosevelt desires to abate. I see nothing objectionable, wrote Mill, in fixing a limit to what anyone may acquire by the mere favour of others, or without any exercise of his faculties and in requiring that if he desires any further accession of fortune he shall work for it. . . . If the restriction could be made practically effectual the benefit would be great. Wealth which could no longer be employed in enriching a few would either be devoted to objects of public usefulness or if bestowed on individuals, would be distributed among a larger number. While those enormous fortunes which no one needs for any personal purpose but ostentation or improper power would become much less numerous, there would be a great multiplication of families easy circumstances, with the advantages of leisure and all the real enjoyments which wealth can give except those of vanity, a class by whom the services which a nation is entitled to expect from its leisured classes either by their direct exertions or by the tone they give to the feelings and tastes of the public would be rendered in a much more beneficial manner than at present

Twenty millions annually is spent by visitors to England; and much of this comes from people who visit us for the sake of our art treasures. Anything that can excite their curiosity and induce them to come in greater numbers is "good business," says "The Academy." The purchase of a Rokeby Velasquez (shall we add, of a Turbutt Shakspeare?) is a business investment. That it is not always an investment yielding the best value for the money is the fault, in many cases, of those in whose hands we put the management of our affairs. They wait till the stock has gone too high to be remunerative, instead of keeping an eye on the market and buying in at a low figure. But the one or two sharp lessons we have had lately will teach us wisdom for the future.

"The Autocar" publishes the following verses from a lady reader, who offers them as a solution to the oft-asked question, "Why is a motor-car called "she"?

Why is a woman or a car
Like conscience when you err?
Because, however hard you try,
You cannot "silencer."

Why is a motor feminine?
(The subject dare I touch?)
Because sometimes if she's upset
She has a strong, fierce "clutch."

Why is a woman like a car?
(Think a moment on it)
Because a woman and a car
Both must have a "bonnet."

Why is a motor feminine?
(You really ought to know)
Because till she's inclined to move
You cannot make her go.

Or should the answer be, Because
A woman and a car
Of pleasure, comfort, worry too,
A funny "mixture" are?

L. B.

It is a cruel English pressman, indeed, who remarks that there is nothing suggestive of the working man about Mr. Keir Hardie, but he might easily pass for a Scotch University professor in his golf clothes! Years ago, in Punch, the late Rev. Robert Barclay, of the West Kirk, Greenock, classed the styles of golf in order of eminence, and at the very end, in succession to infants golf, placed that of professor. Barly, as captain of the golf club of his old University, have seen, if only now and then, some of the professors in their golfing clothes. Any way, the slur upon Mr. Keir Hardie is to be regretted, and shows once again the deplorable length to which politics may carry a man who may be otherwise amiable.

The pronuciation of many English place-names, which locally have often been shortened, and abbreviated, has, during the last twenty years, says The Academy, been revised and fixed by that arbiter elegantiarum, the railway porter. He has replaced Hunston by Hunstanton. Lowsoft by Lowestoft, Cloester by Cirencester; while the 'bus conductor talk of Holb-born, and if you ask for a ticket for Tibbalds-road, replies The-obal's-rowd? Yes, sir.

BABY COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS

Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humours daily made by Cuticura Remedies, after physicians, and all else had failed: "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humour, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, her little face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE heroine of The Belle of Mayfair, Miss Edna May, deserves the warm welcome she has received from the friends of musical comedy on her return to the English stage. It was her success in and as The Belle of New York that created the demand and the supply in the matter of Gibson Girlishness, and laid the foundation of a craze which has brought great joy to the hearts of the thousands of playgoers who go to the theatre for light and easy amusement—and their right to prefer this sort of thing it would be plainly impudent to question. No one wants to pretend that the stage as an art is indebted to musical comedy and its exponents for advancement or enrichment. But musical comedy and Miss Edna May did one grand service for us when they sounded the death knell of the stereotyped opera-bouffe, with its sickly sentimental baritone hero, its top-noted heroine, and its inevitable scene of the false arrest of one of the lovers, conducted to a running accompaniment of the loud and angry protestations of the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus. The soft-eyed wavy-haired belles of New York and of Mayfair are infinitely more acceptable than the howling Babettes and Yvonnes of the semi grand and more than demi-dull, comic operas of a few years ago.

Since the day she made her first London appearance at the Shaftesbury as a walking lady, of a peculiarly noticeable sort—for she made the hit of the piece by her New York Society walk across and across the stage in a musical comedy of the Belle brand—Miss Camille Clifford, the Duchess of Dunmow of the new piece at the Vaudeville, has spent a lot of her time in fitting herself for parts that require the actress to talk as well as walk. That she has done credit to her instructors is shown by her performance in The Belle of Mayfair—a musical comedy, by the way, which is far above the average of things of the sort, as anyone can understand who is acquainted with the former work of Mr. Basil Hood, Mr. Charles Brookfield, and Mr. Leslie Stuart. Miss Clifford, whose figure has been described in the fashion press as the best in London, is severely particular about the fit of her frocks. She has been known to refuse one costume after another made with special care for her by a noted Paris firm, and it is said in the world of modes et robes that if you can satisfy, Miss Camille Clifford you need not doubt your ability to please the grandest duchess in the United Kingdom. Not, however, that Miss Clifford goes in for grand clothes. What she insists upon having, and will, in consequence, she eventually gets, is a grand fit. The pretty Gibson Girl is likewise remarkable for the number of proposals of marriage she has received from the wealthy youth of England.

Mr. Charles Brookfield, who gave up acting some time ago for the writing of books and plays, has fitted up his and Mr. Basil Hood's comedy with several examples of his easy and natural wit. It is no effect for him to say funny things, and he writes them with equal readiness. There is many a Brookfieldism to be found in the new piece at the Vaudeville, and his cynical tone, employed against the optimistic mood of the punning Basil Hood, is most successful in creating that very rare article of the theatre, the harmony of contrast. But his wit is so characteristic of himself, so distinctly his own that is always sounds funnier when he himself interprets it. As a humorous writer he is, of course, delightful; but it is when his witterings fresh from the inspiration of immediate occasion that we enjoy it most. That is, we enjoy it if it is not directed against ourselves! This tall, gaunt, severe-looking man with the piercing eyes and the "K.O." jaw, occasionally opens his thin lips upon utterances of a somewhat bitter sort, and the reckless frankness of his nature does not recognise the right of politeness to protect present company from an unpleasant shock. In a word, Mr. Charles Brookfield can be bitterly personal.

At his club, one day, the part-author of The Belle of Mayfair was sitting talking to a fellow actor about a dog he once had, or a friend had, which would go out for long swims at sea in the evening and bring back with it something much larger than itself—an abandoned fish-basket, half an oar, or a gigantic load of straggling seaweed. One instance after another was given of the habit dogs have of labouring along in the water with objects calculated to sink their busy little rescuers, and all the while the talkers were conscious that a new member, a young man with hair down to his shoulders and the stupidest little nose that ever a man was fitted with was bursting to thrust himself into their company. At length the young man made a bold venture for notice and said, somewhat patronisingly as he drew his chair closer to the seasoned talkers, "Ah, yes; that is quite right. I've a dog at home that fetches the oddest things out of the water you ever saw. Indeed said Brookfield, passing a critical eye over the intruder. You should take it with you as a safeguard when you go on a County Council steamboat.

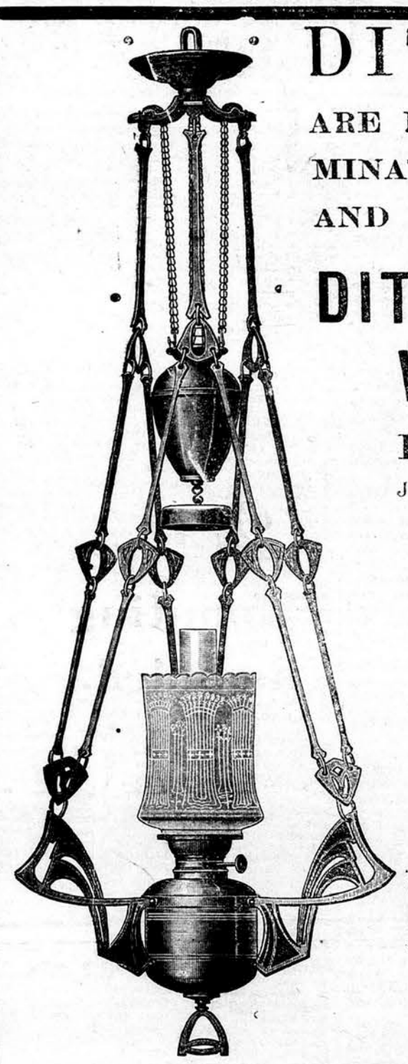
Mr. Brookfield was called from his study one day to see an interviewer who had been shown into the drawing-room. He found seated there an exceedingly shabby and shifty-looking gentleman, with a couple of days' growth of prickles on his chin, and a nose whose redness helped materially to explain the odour of stale beer which floated thickly on the atmosphere. The man was extremely nervous, and it was clear that he was at a loss to know how to open the interview. The unmerciful Brookfield did not help him from his difficulty by staring at him in perfect silence, with his brows raised inquiringly, and his fingers working impatiently about a pen he held in his hand—depressing sign to the visitor that he was keeping the author from his writing table. At last, in that confused despair which is the result sometimes of putting too much trust in the Biblical advice, think not beforehand what ye shall speak (clearly never intended for the serious consideration of "interviewers"), the poor unhappy man ventured the absurd remark, with a brave attempt at seeming genially at ease, "You've got a very fine clock there, I see. Mr. Brook field Yes, agreed the terrible man, with a queer little flash of suspicion in his eye; yes, I've got a very fine clock there—at present!

Here is a Brookfield story which is one of the favourites in the theatrical clubs. During the rehearsal of a musical comedy at once of our West-end theatres, Charles Brook field, strolling down a carrier leading to the stalls, came upon the chief of the band of composers engaged on the score and noted that he looked considerably upset about something. Why, what's the matter? asked Brookfield, you look very ferocious about something! Governor engaged a twentieth composer! Nothing of the kind, growled the other. Then he told Brookfield how, he was passing along at the back of the stage, he heard one of the scene-shifter—the cheek of the fellow,—strumming one of his new tunes on the rehearsal piano. Good gracious exclaimed Brookfield in astonished and sympathetic tones. And what did you do? Go and shift some of his scenery.

Sir H. E. Moss did an excellent stroke of work when he decided to put the entertainment section of the Hippodrome—its wonderful stage, its still more wonderful ring, and all its human and other machinery—into the hands of Mr. Frank Parker. Through all the fierce war of competition on the battle-ground of Variety land the Hippodrome has bravely and successfully held its own, and this could never have been the case if the man at the head of affairs had been anything but a genius at his work. Mr. Parker is by no means tall; as Albert Chevalier used to sing, "'e only stands about so 'igh, that's all." But he has such a commanding way with him, such a soldierly walk, such a big voice, that unless one took particular note of his physical inches one might almost be prepared to swear, after seeing him for the first time, that he stood a good six feet in his socks.

Frank Parker is only forty-three, yet he was producing for Mr. George Edwardes when the latter first took over the Gaiety Theatre, and he talks of his association with Augustus Harris at Drury Lane as if the work he accomplished there belonged to the labours of yesterday. He has stage-managed melodrama at the Adelphi in the early days of the Terriss reign produced operas in Vienna, Berlin, and Brussels and pantomime a no end in the provinces but nearly a dozen musical comedies on the London stage and been responsible for the smooth and safe working of about fifty sensations of one kind and another at the house where to-day The Flood, his latest triumph over the aquatic complications of the depths of the Hippodrome arena, is causing holidaymakers to gape long and wide with wonder.

We are glad to learn that the improvement of the Hindustan-Tibet road, and particularly that section of it nearest to the Frontier, is likely to be undertaken in a systematic way. The survey to Shipki has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the Punjab P. W. D. has applied for the services of two Engineer-Officers to supervise the work. The survey party will probably be formed at Simla very shortly; and when the report and estimates have been furnished, no time should be lost in beginning operations. The Forest Department has already done something to improve the road, but it cannot be expected to make much impression upon the worse bits in the Shippi section. If trade with Tibet by the Simla route and Gartok is to be developed as one of the results of the Lhasa Convention, now confirmed by the Treaty of Pekin, a good road for pack-animals is a matter of urgent importance. The Tibetans seem to be shaking off their old apathy as regards trading operations with India and opportunity should be taken to encourge them in their new departure.



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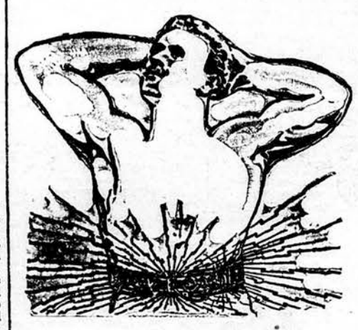

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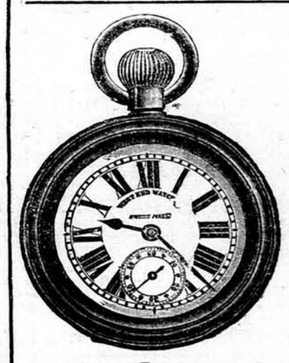

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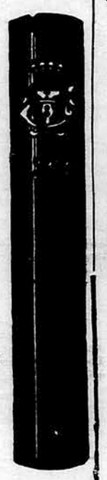

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JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

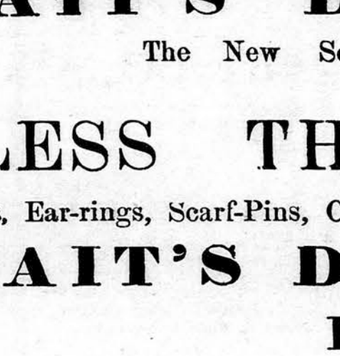
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.

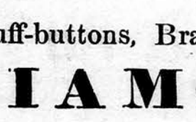
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



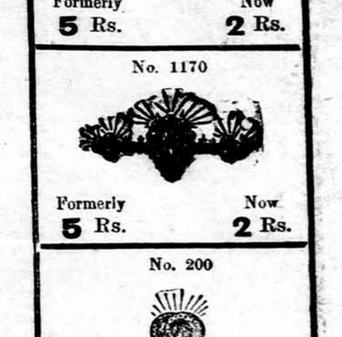
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

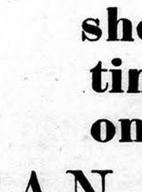
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

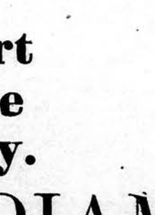


Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

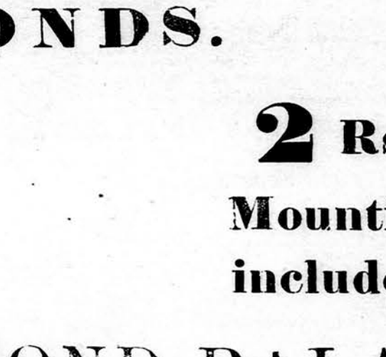
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



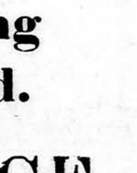
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



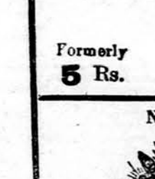
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



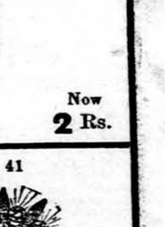
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

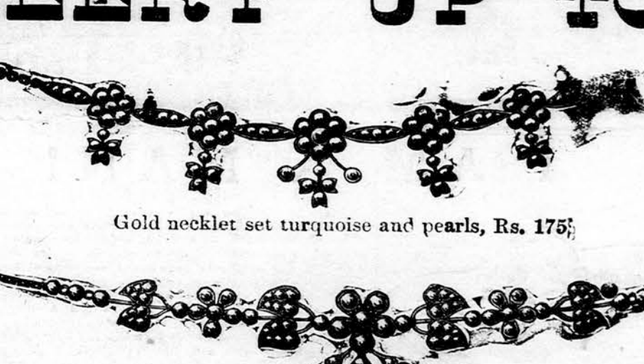


Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38



Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

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"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Elliesions because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from DEPOT, Pharm. Chemists, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

"APENTA"

R.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 128, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 11, 1906.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

DISTRICT RETURNS.

The following district reports were officially published yesterday :—

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient except in some parts where it is imported from the hilly portions of the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water-supply running short and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels diminishing. Prices of food-rains and fodder show a tendency to rise. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of hill-millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. No wandering or emigration. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. No emaciation. Takavi being granted for purchase of bullocks where necessary and for improvement of water supply.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Hot weather crops being irrigated wherever sufficient water is available. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle deteriorating in condition and are being sold off. Prices half the normal in Parner, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Demand for Government grass growing keen. about 4,75 000 lbs. sold during week. Price of kadbi Rs. 17 to 20 per 1,000lbs. Water supply deficient. Measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation channels and wells running short, Grain being imported from Moglai and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 13 seers 14 chataks at Shevgaon to 11 seers 4 chataks at Shrigonda and of bajri from 11 seers 13 chataks at Parner, to 9 seers 4 chataks at Nevasa. Quantity purchaseable 51 to 47 per cent. less than normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers growing worse. About 800 emigrants returned during week. Distress gradually increasing People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health good except for cholera in seven talukas and in Nagar City. Sanitary measures for its check in progress. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2 1-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deeping wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Rain during week 2 cents at Khed and 42 cents at Purandhar. Threshing almost completed in Junnar taluka. Crops being irrigated in Bhimthadi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Spreading and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder-supply deficient except in western portion of the district and the Bhor State. Six hundred and seventy thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present but deficiency is apprehended later on. Cattle being sold in the eastern division at prices higher than normal. Water-supply deficient everywhere except in river villages. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Quantity purchaseable 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-3, of jowari 10 1-3, of rice 8 and of wheat 8 1-3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 83lbs. per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 22 lbs. per rupee. Labourers on test and relief works paid at the rate of 1 to 2 annas. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. Twelve hundeed emigrants from Sholapur reported to have come into Indapur taluka. Sugarcane pressing. Local Board and railway works provide employment to consider numbers. No aimless wandering. Small agriculturists and labourers have to end of their resources. People do not resort freely to relief works and village works are being opened for them. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good except for a few cases of cholera in every taluka. Tagai being granted freely. Suspensions of land revenue and tagai declared inaffected parts.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 5 cents at Sholapur, 3 cents at Pandharpur and 14 cents at Sangola. Irrigated crops in fair condition Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Lands being repaired for next season. Area below normal. Price of jowari at the Sholapur 11 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 15 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of grain purchaseable 50 per cent. below normal. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsirar talukas and Akalkot State and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting a scanty. Price of kadbi more than three times the normal and it is being imported from Moglai. Three thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants returning. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress gradually increasing in Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas. Village works being opened. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weaves and artirsans good to fair, Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 1-2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water baing made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 39 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 1 inch 49 cents at Tasgaon, minimum 10 cents at Khatav. Rain useful for preparation of lands for next season which is in progress. Hot weather crops in Man taluka and Phaltan State in fair conditions. Sowing of sugarcane continues. Prices of food-grains double the normal average price 10 seers per rupee, Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern taluka, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 45 to 80 lbs, per rupee. Public health good except for plague in a few villages of two talukas, small-pox in one and cholera more or less in all talukas. Water-supply running short, grants made for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukasand indifferent in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 1-2 annas generally No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 22 cents at Singi, 79 cents at Bijapur, 3 cents at Muddebihal, 7 cents at Bagalkot and Hungund, 55 cents at Jath and 10 cents at Daphlapur. Land being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Bilji petha and Jath and Daphlapur States. Cattle continue to be sold at low price except in Bijapur taluka where they are sold at normal price. Fodder supply running short and price of kadbi high in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Twenty-seven thousand pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply running short everywhere and being improved from Government grant. Water in irrigation tanks and wells dried up or nearly exhausted. Prices at Bijapur—jowari 124, bajri 12, rice 8 1-2 wheat 9 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity purchaseable 43 per cent: less than normal. Exports and imports continues, Stocks sufficient for two to six months. Emigrants returning. Demand for labour low. Works started by takavi recipients and other, well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Local Board works opened in Bagevadi and Badami talukas, Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2 1-2 annas are practically equal to those on relief works. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreiguers. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Public health good though smallpox and cholera prevalent in some villages. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally, No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 61 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 33 cents at Hukeri, minimum 22 cents at Athni. Rain useful for agricultural operations. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Sugarcane and minor crops in fair condition in Khanapur and Sampgoan talukas and Chandgad petha. Estimated outturn poor. Planting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Locusts lingering in parts of Khanapur taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni and Chikodi talukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukasGovernment grass depot working well. Three hundred and thirty-seven bales of grass sold during week. Price of kadbi 14 annas and of local grass 12 1 2 annas per 100 bundles. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Sampgaon, Parasgad, Belgaum, Khanapur, Athni, Gokak and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Quantity of grain purchaseable 40 per cent. normal. Price of rice 7 1-2, of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 7 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni and Sampgaon talukas. Labourers get employment in deepening wells, constructing embankments and other field work. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. Wages on test works 1 to 1 3-4 annas Distress slowly increasing in affected parts Emigrants slowly returning. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation except amongst some applicants for dole at Athni, Public health fair except for plague in two talukas, cholera in two and small-pox in one. Charitable funds raised for providing clothing to dole recipients. Tagai being given for fodder and for deepening wells, &c.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 60 cents at Dharwar; in the district maximum 30 cents at Karajgi, minimum 11 cents at Hangal. Picking of cotton and threshing of wheat nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts appeared in Dharwar taluka. Agricultural stock adequate, Cattle in fair condition and sufficient for the present, only those required for agricultural purposes have been retained, the rest being sold. Fodder generally deficient and being inported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Re. 1-5 and of grass 12 annas per 100 lbs: and about three times the normal. Three thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas, Nargund petha, in Dhawar town and Savanur State Water in irrigated canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stocks of grain sufficient. Quantity of of grain purchaseable 40 per cent, normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Public health good except for small-pox in three talukas and cholera in one. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages for agricultural labourers 1 to 4 annas per day, No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Wages paid 3 to 5 pice per day. Takavi being advanced liberally. Steps being taken for granting suspensions of land revenue.

KOLAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Rain during week 85 cents at Kolhapur, in the district. Maximum 4 inches 23 cents at Rasbug, minimum 11 cents at Miraj. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not in good condition. Fodder supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food-grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Kholhapur, Sangli, Miraj, and Kurundvad. Price of jowari 7 1-2 seers at Kolhapar, 10 at Sangli, 11 at Mudhol and Ramdurg.

There are more people on relief in the Presidency.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 10.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Vice Mr P S V FitzGerald C S I :—Lieut-Col H M Abud to be Second Grade Political Agent Lieut-Col J Davies to be Third Grade Political Agent Major H F Jacob to be Fourth Grade Political Agent Captain F De B Hancock to be first Grade Asst Political Agent Capt H W Berthon to be Second Grade Asst Political Agent

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act for the dist of Poona Satara and Sholapur to be Joint First Class Subordinate Jude Poona in addition to his own duties with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that dist

Mr Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Acting First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that dist

Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh in addition to his own duties during the absence on deputation of Mr Vadilal Tarachand Parikh or pending further orders

Mr A Lucas I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Satara to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind vice Mr F C O Beaman I C S pending further orders

Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik is appointed in additon to his own duties an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division

Mr G Wiles I C S Asst Collector in the dist of Panch Mahals to be Magistrate of the First Class dist

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col M A T Collie M B Aberd C M I M S is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on 8th June or subsequent date of relief in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr Ramchandra Hanmant Telang L M and S is appointed an Assist Surgeon of the Third Grade,

Capt C S Anderson 2nd Volunteer Rifle Corps is wanted 8 months leave on private affairs from 11th May to 10th January to England

Major T Jackson M B B S I M S to act as Physician St George's Hospital Bombay during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col M A T Collie M B (Aberd) C M I M S or pending further orders on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr with effect from the 2 th April

Lieut N E Reilly 110th Maharatta Light Infantry to be Extra Aide-de-Camp

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905, of 94,045 mds. with an increase of Rs. 781 in the earnings.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farrington Road, London, England.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wimbledon, 2436 tons, Captain H Coward, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marsailles with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain Burmeister will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and 85 passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 28th April with pilgrims. During the voyage one passenger died of general debelity.

THE steamer Ras Issa, 2412 tons Captain R Parrett arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hamburg 9th April with a general cargo, during the passeage a slight fire took place in the bunker, which was soon put out.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons. Captain F Winiker arrived in harbur on Wednesday from Durban via coast ports, with a general cargo, six cabin and 234 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1939 tons Captain R J Garrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 5th April via Liverpool and manchester, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut C Hawkins, Lieut R T Wells, Lieut H Watson, Mrs Matson, and Mr H D Furley.

THE steamer Dagrien, 670 tons, Captain A Lunde arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Bangkok via Singapore and Colombo, with a cargo of timber. The Captain reports that daring the voyage the propeller, was damaged but repaired at Colombo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
In the Stream
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Mariney
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser
R I M S Dalhouae Comdr Mcarthur .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 10.

Chusan.....3852 Kenrick.....P & O Co
Florican .....2331 Work.....Cory Bros & Co
Ooloburia.....3136 Walkeys..... M M & Co
Firoozi .....2013 Frum-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Nuddia.....1944 Dewing.....M M & Co
Rags .....2298 Gordon.....K Nixon & Co
Monsoore .....1735 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Naseri .....911 De Sorne.....B & P S N Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Manaton.....2625 Work .....Bombay & Co
Lismore.....2277 Stoan.....W & A Graham & Co
Inverness .....2187 Clarkson.....G Cotton & Co
Manzagon.....3280 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Delta .....Daniel.....P & O Co
Mozaffari.....1357 Moloney.....Bo & P S N Co
Glendhu.....2029 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Lichtenfels.....3523 Frerichs .....Glade & Co
Goodwin.....2742 Clucos.....W & A Graham & Co
Arcana .....2311 Margan .....W & A Graham & Co
Imaum.....2704 Penkortv .....K N & Co
Dwarka.....755 Manley.....M M & Co
Kt Batchelor.....4141 Finnis.....T M & Co
Africa.....1302 Butler.....MM & Co
Waroonga.....1606 Chappell.....M M & Co
Lama .....935 Cutbush ...K'chi ..11 5 M M & Co
Clan Urquhart .....3751 Metherson.....F Muir & Co
O Secunder .....1073 Main ..Mauritius 22-2 ..H S Sadick
Nowshera.....1261 Etton Persian Gulf .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat Ageos.
A	Peninsular	2929	Palmermer	Aden	19-5 P & O Co
B	Midgard	2703	Bathel	K'chi	18-5 Glade & Co
D&E	Tosa Maru	3500	Kato N Y Kaisha	Kobe	16-5
F	Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp	M M & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Reberts	t S ports	15-5 B & P S N & Co
H	Sultan	2816	Barmeister	Z'bar	11-5 A Strandes
K	Aleppo	2537	Rayward	K'chi	12-5 F Muir & Co
M	Drumcondra	2934	Masser	Hamburg	19-3 K Nixon & Co
N	Corfe Castle	2958	Nntman	Philadelphia	19-5 K A Willis
C&R	Brunksome Hall	2727	Woolferden	Calcutta	10-5 K N & C
			M D D P D		
4	Capri	2718	Baisito	Cnina	17-5 Croseo

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wimbledon...2436 Cowar Marseilles. ..10-5 K Nixon & Co
3 R Rubattino .....2044 Saporti.....Genoa 15-5 F Crous
5 Itria.....3410 Johnston.....M M & Co
6 Foyle .....2595 Johnson .....Calcutta 9-5 Tajbho
7 Kirklee.....2275 Dermody ...W & A Graham & Co
8 Virawa.....2176 Kedstte..Rangoon 18-5.....M M & Co
9 Kt of the Gurter.4295. Stanhope.....Dunkirk 19-5 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Arcadia.....3513 Cooke.....Chin...a 15 5 P & O & Co
12 Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London ..12-5 P & O S N Co
14 Lhasa.....945 Aothwel.....K ohi...N F.....M M & Co
16 Clan Macaulay ...1775 Barber...Stream 10-5..F Muir & Co
15 Itaura .....3382 Kenlool..Calcutta..13-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Ras Issa s	Parrett	Hamburg April 9
10	Naderi s	Mylcrist	Jeddah April 28
	Britannia s.....	Garrick.....	Glasgow April 5

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dwarka s.....	Manley.....	Persian Gulf
	Clanerdon s.....	Scott	Pondicherry
	Branksome Hall s.	Woolfenlen..	Karachi
	Wimbledon s.....	Coward.....	Marsellies, &c

The steamer Sultan, Captain Burmeister, for Zangibar, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—
Steamer Virawa, for Mauritius
" Secunder, for Mauritius
" Manuton, for Hull London and Liverpool, &c
" Haddonhall for Mostyn Deeps
" Britannia for Marseilles and Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora left Suez on the morning of 9th instant.

The Clan line s s Clan Ranald arrived at Suez on the morning of the 9th instant

The Clan Line s s Clan Mackay left Liverpool on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Isis, left Colombo on the morning of the 10th instant and is due here on the morning of the 14th instant

The N Y K Steamer Bombay Maru arrived at Colombo on the 10th instant

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	From
1	St Dunstan	London
2	Lawada	Calcutta
5	Byculla	Rangoon
5	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
7	Bangala	Rangoon

Steamers Expected.

8	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool
10	Gisela	Calcutta
10	Matiana	Calcutta
11	Nawab	Calcutta
14	Clan Forbes	Coast

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 10.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 6 bales skins C Nanjee ; 15 bales aloe fibre B C Ghatu and Co ; 5 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HULL.
Northumbria s—2153 cwt cottonseed Waglejes Bechur ; 2006 cwt castorseed Arjoon Khimjee ; 25 bales hemp Purshetum Bnimjee ; 750 cwt cottonseed Shaw Wallace and Co ; 32 cwt barley N Khairaz and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.
Northumbria s—165 bales cotton
Kt of the Garter s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Canara s—150 bales hemp J U Kapadia and Co

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.
Haddon Hall s—13309 tons Manganese oreo Rillick Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.
Drumoudra st.—1553 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.
Wimbledon s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co
R. Rubattino 400 bales cotton 1001 cwts rapeseed and 1001 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR NAPLES.
R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.
R. Rubattino s—100 balas cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR VENICE.
R Rubattino s—4000 cwt casterseed Societa Colonlale Italiana

FOR ODESSA
Tasa Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 500 bales cottou G. Tejpal and Co

FOR KOBE.
Tosa Maru s—55 cwt gum J Peer Mahomed and Co
Arcadia —66 cwt gum C G Daalabhoy and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Tosa Maru s—55 cwts gum J Peer Mamomed and Co

FOR SHANGHAI
Arcadia s—100 bales twist Tata and Co 7 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co: 25 bales twist M M Essabooy

FOR HONGKONG
Capri s—3 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 503 bales twist C Bbiohim and Co : 120 cwt gum C G Dhalabhay and Co
Arcadia s—3 chests opium P and O Co

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 440
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,135
Comml Bank of India	40 000	75	100	nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	9,000	420	420	19 pr. ct.	444 to 4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£9
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	13

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs12	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	1 dvd	R. 14	300
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	8 dvd	16	38
Badham Pile	5,00	100	100	1.2 pr ct		152
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 150		3,360
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45		2,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct		45
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 25		700 xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs14		135 15
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	11 pr c	12	195
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct		1
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10		125
Kamp and Co.	2,000	200	175	1		226
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	100	7 1-2		50
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10		15 9
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct		51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	60	5 1-4 pr ct dvd Rs3		148
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 8		58
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		420
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061			
Treacher and Co.	5,000	300	300	dvd Rs30		
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rate		4
Telephone Co	18,500	25	25	dvd Rs27½		

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	17,000	100	100	103 xd	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	6,000	500	500	12-8	51J
Godhra Valley Ry Co	6,000	500	50	10	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Dvd 12½	330
Bombay : United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	555
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs8	900
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs9	2100
China Mills Co Ld.	20	4,000	4,000	dvd Rs50	1010 xd
Connaught Mills	1,550	500	500	50	560
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs30	980 xd
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	776
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd R 30	1100xd
David, Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	440xd
Empress	2,100	500	500	150	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1250
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	720
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	50	600 xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	800
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	900
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	1070
James Greaves	1,800	500	500	50	685
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs5	170
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	odRs 50	650
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd R75 0	1100
Khatao Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	710
Lalbaug	3,500	100	108	6	108
Laxmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvRs50	780
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 11.	3300
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvRs125	3300
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	2700
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	N	270
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1030
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 40	960xd
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1101
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	3350
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	40	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1 200	250	250	Nil	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	1300
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvdRs 80	1000
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs37	610
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	690 xd
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	640 cd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 80	500
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220
Bombay Cotton Brnch. Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs60	105
Broach City Press Co., Co.	500	500	500	dvd Rs26	810
Colaba	500	500	10	dvd Rs12	75
East India	350	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs50	800
English Press and Manfg.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 150	1,450
Fort	150	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
French	800	3,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	800
Harvey, and Sabapathy	150	800	500	dvd Rs25	680
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	500	dvdRs40	800
Khangaum	240	100	100	dvdRs20	140
Mercantile	1,600	450	450	dvd Rs32	360
Mofussil Co.	2,125	125	125	dvd Rs20	40
Munmar M.	1,000	400	400	dvd Rs65	663 1-3
New Berar	1,250	250	1	dvd Rs32½	245
New Indian	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs40	680
Prince of Wales	800	Rs 125	125	dvdRs 10	137 1-3
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	800	800	dv Rs30	456
Sind	400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	2,295
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	450	750	dvdRs20	120
Volkart	450	250	all	20	210

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th May 1906, on 17·28 miles open,

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miniral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	—	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	—	35
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	4,816	2,837	45	7,698
Total for 11 weeks..	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	441	284	1	726
per mile of Rs. do,	26	16	—	42
Total to corresponding date do-	4,766	2,847	61	7,674

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 126
Increase to date..... " 624

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